PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,202—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1898.

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INSIST UPON HAVING
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Largest Sale in the World.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	15th Jan.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd ,,
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	19th ,,
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	16th ,,
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	23rd ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th ,,
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. London	14th ,,
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st ,,
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	28th ,,

The Steamers marked B. L. proceeds to BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.
The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, Passengers for London proceeding on by rail.
The Steamers marked B. M. L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct. The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.
Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
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For further particulars apply to
I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th December, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st March 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Jan., '98.
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	12th Feb., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 190

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1260	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	R. Mitis	4,235	21st Jan., 1898.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan., 5, 1897.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	M. Saporiti	4,580	3rd Feb., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 500	Rs. 295.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, remaining it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 29th January 1898.
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Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 11, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898. Tuesday.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	15th March 1898

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
NATAL	4,071	Renies	13th Jan. 1898.

* INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.
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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows —

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th Jan., 1898, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 12th Jan., 1898, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 13th Jan., 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur Muscat, Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on or about 29th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND BURMAH.

S. S. "CHUPRA" 1,977 tons, on or about 20th Jan., 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 15th Jan., 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, & ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BOOLDANA," 2,823 tons, on or about 21st Jan., 1898, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th January, 1898.

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BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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Bombay Gazette Offices,
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SHOOTING SEASON. 1898.
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NEW PATENT,
HAMMERLESS EJECTOR GUNS
WITH BAKER'S PLAN OF EJECTING.

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D.-B. C.-F. GUN, 12-bore, top lever, double bolt, snap action, rebounding locks, hammers below line of sight, percussion fence action, Damascus Barrels, left choke, engraved, highly finished ; Cash, Rs. 200 ; Credit, Rs. 223.

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TREACHER'S KEEPER GUN—
D.-B. C.-F. GUN, 12-bore, double grip action, rebounding locks, left barrel choke, engraved, &c., Cash, Rs. 136 ; Credit, Rs. 152.

·500 BORE EXPRESS RIFLE.

D.-B., B.-L., C.-F. double grip action, lever-overguard, percussion fence, rebounding back acting locks, Henry's Rifling ; Cash, Rs. 350 ; Credit, Rs. 389.

S.-B., B.-L., C.-F. Martini-Henri Express Sporting Rifle, 360 bore, pistol hand stock ; Cash, Rs. 200 ; Credit, Rs. 223.

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Sporting pattern, Round Barrel. | Number of Shots—15. Weight—9 3-4 lbs.
Calibre—·44 | „ of Powder—40 grs.
Length of Barrel—26 inches. | „ of Bullet—200 grains.
Cash, Rs. 85 ; Credit, Rs. 95.

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Round Barrel, full Magazine, plain Trigger. It is light, strong, handsome and simple in construction.

Calibre—·44, | Number of Shots—8.
Length of Barrel—24 inches. | Weight—6 3-4 lbs. Cash, Rs. 116 ; Credit, Rs. 129.

MARTINI-METFORD SPORTING RIFLE.

Sporting pattern, with round Barrel; plain hand butt, sighted to 800 yards, without the long range leaf, ·303 bore, Cash, Rs. 111 ; Credit, Rs. 124.

MARTINI-METFORD SPORTING CARBINE.

Round barrel, plain hand butt, sporting rear sights, sighted up to 800 yards, ·303 bore. Cash, Rs. 160 ; Credit, Rs. 178.

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Loaded on the system advocated by the "Field" and prepared from the best materials only.
POWDER—BY CURTIS AND HARVEY, PIGOU WILKS AND LAWRENCE, SCHULTZ AND CO., ELEY'S WADS AND CASES, SHOT FROM THE ABBEY CHILLED SHOT COMPANY.
No Extra Charge for Schultze's Powder. Per 100, Rs. 2-8 ; Per 1,000, Rs. 20.

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BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

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McDOWELL & Co., MADRAS AND LONDON.

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Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,982,697 Stg.

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Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
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Authorized Capital.....£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

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Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

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which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO.. LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.. are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.
Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

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The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.
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Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 13
30	27 4	32 5	36 6	42 12	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 13	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 3	52 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

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All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).
In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.
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They filter QUICKLY yet EFFICIENTLY, and are inexpensive, very easily cleansed and re-charged, whilst cost of re-charging material is very small.

Sizes :	1 Gallon.	2 Gallons.
Prices	Rs. 12	Rs. 17 3

Charged and ready for use.

	1 Gall.	2 Gall.
Kemp's Anti-Germ Filtering Medium for re-charging	per charge... Rs. 1 12	2 12

The proper cleaning and renewing of Filters is of VITAL IMPORTANCE.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	26	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	20

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilleste" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.
All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.
SPECIAL.
Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Shirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

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COMMEDY ENTITLED

"GOING IT."

At the NOVELTY THEATRE, at 9 P.M.

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AND

THURSDAY, 27TH JANUARY, 1898.

Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3 0 0
Pit Stalls ..... " 2 0 0
Back Seats and Gallery ..... " 1 0 0

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WEDNESDAY, EVENING NEXT

AND FOR

FRIDAY, SATURDAY (1st & Even.) AND MONDAY EVENING.

A Season of Merry Merriment, in the Appearance of

CARL HERTZ
CARL HERTZ

"The King of Conjurers,"

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MAKE NO MISTAKE All Bombay
MAKE NO MISTAKE will
MAKE NO MISTAKE Flock to see

CARL HERTZ,

In his Great Laughter-Provoking ENTERTAINMENT.

ABSOLUTELY

THE TALK OF THE TOWN

will be the Marvellous

CINEMATOGRAPHE

In a Special Series of

20 Recently Arrived Star Subjects. 20

INCLUDING

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"Persimmon Wins!" "Persimmon Wins!"

Showing the Race and tens of thousands rushing the course after the finish.

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SECURE SEATS DURING DAY

AT SOUNDY & Co.

and Avert Inevitable Disappointment.

EDWIN GEACH,

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY HALF YEARLY FIRING PRACTICE will take place from the B. C. Guns, at the Middle Ground, Fort at 9 A.M., on WEDNESDAY, January 12, 1898. Half charges only will be fired.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 11th January, 1898.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN DOWN THROUGH AND LOCAL TRAINS.

IN consequence of the Medical Inspection of Down Through Trains being transferred from Palghar to Bandra and all Down Local Trains being also inspected at Bandra, timings of the Through and Local trains on week days and Sundays will, on and from THURSDAY, the 13th instant, be SLIGHTLY ALTERED, particulars of which may be had on referring to the Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

H. M. STEUART,
Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 11th January, 1898.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the ADAMJI PEERBHAI ADDRESS and RECEPTION COMMITTEE, will be held at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, at 5-30 P.M., THIS EVENING, when all the Members are requested to be present.

JIJIBHOY FRAMJI PETIT,
NOOROODIN EBRAHIM NOOROODIN,
KAZI KABIRUDDIN.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Second day of February, next, at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators, and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments, and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 10th day of January, 1898.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSION OF VISITS—WILL REMAIN HERE TILL 20TH JANUARY 1898.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE, GREATEST BLESSING OF LIFE.

PROF. H. WINTER,

THE GREAT AMERICAN INDIAN EXPERT,

Warrants

A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC for PLAGUE as he used this Wonderful Remedy in China during the late Epidemic there and sold thousands an thousands of bottles, which eventually was the chief stay of this dire disease. It is safe and sure and is just the article needed in every family. Professor WINTER is willing to supply Plague Hospital—for trial—Free of Charge.

Professor WINTER'S fame will be remembered by many as he was in Bombay 11 years ago. Professor Winter also warrants to Cure.

Hard and Soft Corns, Bunions, Chilblains, Ingrowing Nails and Warts.

Guarantees to take them out without pain or drawing blood and further guarantees to perform a perfect cure.

PROF. WINTER also wishes to draw attention to

THE GREAT MEDICAL WONDER,

WINTER'S WIZARD OIL,

FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Toothache, Headache, Earache, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Croup, Diphtheria Pain in Side, Lame Back, Contracted Cords, Stiff Joints, Dyspepsia, Inflamation of Kidneys, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morbus, Diarhœa, Congestive Chills, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, All Aches, and Pains,

AND ALL DISEASES OF AN INFLAMATORY NATURE.

Consultation Free of Charge.

Those who wish Mr. Winter to visit them will please send their address, and he will call on Mondays and Fridays between 2 and 3 p.m.

CHARGES MODERATE.

The Professor speaks English, German, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

OFFICE HOURS from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Private interviews will be given between 1 and 3 p.m.

Will remain here up to 20th January, 1898.

ADDRESS.—APOLLO HOTEL, ROOM No. 36.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY.

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 8

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families Summer or Winter season.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

	Rs.	a.
ABNEY'S POCKET LEVEL & CLINOMETER, in case, by Elliott	45	0
ANEROID BAROMETER, Improved Scale, Compensated	60	0
ANEROID (Pocket) STEWARD'S SURVEYING, reading up to 4,000 feet, in Morocco case	95	0
ARCHITECT'S SCALES, a set of six, in Mahogany case	22	0
BINOCULARS, by Steward and other well known Makers .....from Rs. 20-0 to	300	0
BRUSHES FOR WATER COLORS, by Winsor Newton ..... from 2 annas to	13	8
BEAM COMPASS (Portable), by Stanley ...	22	8
BUILDER'S SCALES	2	8
CARTRIDGE PAPER, size 40 by 26 inches, per sheet	0	4
CONTINOUS CARTOON PAPER, 54 inches wide, per Roll of 25 yards	20	0
CAVALRY SKETCHING BOARD, by Elliott with accessories	25	0
COMPASS (Proportional) by Stanley, from Rs. 27-0 to	45	0
CLINOMETER (Watkin's), by Steward.....	35	0
COLOR BOXES (winsor and Newton's) from Re. 1-0 to	320	0
COMPASS (Pocket Pillar) by Stanley, Best quality	30	0
COMPASS (The Napier), by Stanley Best quality	30	0
COMPASSES, Magnetic,.....from Rs. 4-0 to	40	0
CAMERA LUCIDA.....	55	0
CHAINS, LAND, ... from Rs. 9-0 to	12	0
CURORS, FRENCH Railway in case from Rs. 13-0 to	65	0
DRAWING PAPERS (whatman's) from ans. 4 per sheet to	5	8
DRAWING BOARDS, all sizes .....from Rs. 0-12 to	33	0
DUMPY LEVELS, By Elliott, ...from Rs. 340-0 to	395	0
DRAWING INSTRUMENT Boxes by Elliott Stanley, and other well known Makers from Rs. 5-0 to	90	0
DRAWING PENS, by Stanley or Elliott, from Rs. 2-4 to	5	0
ELLIOTT'S FIELD or CAVALRY SKETCHING BOARD.....	25	0
ENGINEER'S PAPER, by Schleicher and Schuil per roll Rs. 27-0 to	43	0
FIELD BOOKS and LEVELLING BOOKS each	2	4
FERRO-PRUSSIATE PAPERS, per Roll, Rs. 10-8 and.....	16	0
FIELD SKATCHING HOLD-ALL, by Major Gunter	1	0
FIELD SKETCHING COMPANION	6	8
FRENCH CURORS in case.....	13	0
GUNTER'S NEW MILITARY PROTRACTORS, Boxwood. ..... Rs. 5-8 Ivory	11	0
GALE and POLDEN'S MILITARY PROTRACTOR, Boxwood ..... Rs. 3-0 Ivory	8	0
GUNTER'S SCALE	5	0
HUTCHINSON'S IMPROVED MILITARY PRISMATIC COMPASS.....	47	0
LABBEZ TELEMETER OR POCKET RANGE FINDER, with Telescope.....	110	0
LETTS' SECTIONAL BOOKS	2	4
LETTS' SECTIONAL PAPER, per sheet ...	2	4
LEVELLING STAVES 14 feet (Sopwith's) per pair	90	0
LAND CHAINS, ...from Rs. 9-0 to	12	0
MILITARY MAGNETIC COMPASS (verner's)	55	0
MARQUOIS SCALES.....	7	0
NAPIRT COMPASS.....	30	0
NAVIGATION RULES	12	0
OPISOMETER, or MAP MEASURER, by Stanley	6	0
OPTICAL SQUARES, in Morocco Case, by Elliott, ...	25	0
PRISMATIC COMPASSES, by Stanley from Rs. 120-0 to	180	0
Prismatic Compass, Hutchinson's Military ...	47	0
PROTRACTORS, Circular, Semi-Recular, Rectangular. .....from Rs. 3-0 to	80	0
PANTAGROPH BRASS 3½ inches.....	155	0
PILLAR COMPASSES	30	0
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES ELECTRUM	27	0
PARALLEL RULES.....Anns 12 to	74	0
RANGE FINDERS,.....from Rs. 100-0 to	110	0
RAPID SKETCHING INSTRUMENT, by Capt. Vernois	40	0
RAILWAY CURVES	35	0
SKETCHING INSTRUMENT, by Capt. Verner	40	0
SECTION PAPER, (Whatman's Continuous) 17 inches wide per yard...	5	0
SURVEYOR'S CROSS STAFF HEADS ...	60	0
STAVES (LEVELLING) Sopwith's, 14 feet, per pair.....	90	0
SPIRIT LEVELS, by Elliott, on case from Rs. 18-0 to	30	0
STRAIGHT EDGES ..... Rs. 1-0 to	20	0
THEODOLITES, by Elliott, ...from Rs. 670-0 to	800	0
TRACING CLOTH, Sagar's best, per roll, Rs. 23-0 to	31	8
TRACING PAPER, per sheet, ans. 4. Per roll	6	0
TRIANGULAR SCALES.....	5	8
TELESCOPES, by Steward.....from Rs. 25 to	400	0
TELEMETER, or POCKET RANGE FINDER, ...	110	0
T. SQUARES, ... from Rs. 1-8 to	15	0
VERNER'S NEW RAPID SKETCHING INSTRUMENT.....	40	0
WELDON'S RANGE FINDER	100	0
WINSOR & NEWTON'S COLOR BOXES from Rs. 9-0 to	220	0
WHEEL PENS, by Stanley	12	0
Watkin's Miror Clanometer, by Steward...	35	0
WEALEMFRA.....	6	0

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS, 21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's cycles of the well known Victor Cycle Co., Ld., Nottingham. The machines are of best design and finish; ball-bearing throughout, fitted with Dunlop-Welch pneumatic tyres, and are guaranteed to be strong and reliable.

SALE OF 19 CASES DYE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., at their Rooms, 21, Medows Street, the following.

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mr. Sivchund Popat.

V B—1278,	1945-8—2	cases	malachit green crystalized I	
668,	19-24—5	"	"	"
811,	1255-8—2	"	chrysopheneine	"
601,	1-1—3	"	prunagreen crystallized	
499,	1-2—1	"	benzyl yellow	
1029,	3-4—1	"	malachit green crystalized	
1525,	1285-8—4	"	fast colour	

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale when a lot is knocked to the purchaser, and the balance to be paid and the goods cleared away within next day.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, AT THIRD MARINE STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m., by order of the owner on the premises the undermentioned property—

PARTICULERS.

All that vacant piece or parcel of land of pension and tax ground, lying on the south side of third Marine Street, each in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of the Registrar of Bombay and containing by admeasurement fifteen feet in breadth and fifty-five in length or there abouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the said third Marine Street, on or towards the east by the house of Maneckji Curseetji, on the south by the house of Burjorji Nasserwan Khan, on the west by the house of Cowasji Nasserwanji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, January 12th 1898.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THE SALE OF landed properties on the Falkland Road advertised to take place TO-DAY is POSTPONED until further notice.

SALE OF ARGAND LAMPS, WALL SHADES, SOFAS AND MARBLE TABLES.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Ambawady, Doongersey Road, Malabar Hill by order of the mortgagee, Cullasjee Damodar and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Damoderdas Soondardas.

12 sofas.
1 Treasher's argand lamp of 9 lights,
6 " " " of 3 "
1 " " " of 8 "
5 " " " of 2 "
1 " " " of 4 "
1 " " " of 6 "
17 wall shades of 2 candle lights.
6 marbie tables (1 big round and 5 square).
2 small marble tables.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN PEERKHAN PATHAN STREET, ON THE BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Govind Dejee Pathuck, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 p.m. the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece of fazenaari ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house or range standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Bellasis Junction Road, fronting on the west side of Peer-khan Pathan Street, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 184 and one-sixth square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 3531-5532 and street Nos. 35-37-39 and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Peer-khan Pathan Street, on the north by the vacant ground of the fazendar, and on the south by the house of Esmaljee Jeevakhan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN TALEWADY, NEAR VITHULWADY.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Joshi Dameder Anundjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned property, viz:—

All that piece of ground, with the messuage and dwelling-house with privies thereto attached, and passage for the access thereto, and standing thereon, situate at or near Vithulwady, in the cart called Talewady, without the Fort, and in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 65 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax No. 638 and new survey No 7,162, and assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 100 and 101, and bounded on the east by a public passage and beyond that by the property of Khanderao Bhagwantrao, on the west by the boundary wall of the property of Motee Ragunath, on the north by the joint gully and beyond that by the property of Tapidass Varjdass and partly by the public passage, and on the south by the Talewady Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th January, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES HESSIANS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, and on account and risk of Khoja Mahomed Kharoo:—

10 bales Hessians, 40" by 10 oz., any mill, landed ex s. s. Wardha between 30th Nov. and 1st Dec.

10 bales Hessians, 52" by 10 oz., any mill, landed ex s. s. Siresa, 16th Dec.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JACKARIA MUSJID STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Oosman Jacoob Ali Mahomed Oosman, Fatmabai, daughter of the said Oosman Jacoob, and Khatijabai wife of the said Oosman Jacoob, the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Jackaria Musjid Street, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the said Jackaria Musjid street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Syed Abjool Cadir, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under B Ward No. 2702 and street Nos. 510 and 514, and which said hereditaments, and premises are now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Moolice and Raghowjee, Solicitors, at their office, Hornby Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF TENTS, HOWTIS, CAMP, FURNITURE, RIFLES &c.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Sands, Marine Lines, rich glass and crockery ware, travelling folding cots, chest of drawers, camp tables, American folding chairs, gaundy stands, lady's and gentlemen's saddles, also two large Jubbulpore single pole tents, 14 by 14, four rowrie, Cambay carpets one single barrel, 450 express rifle by Alexander Henry in leather case one D. B. 450 express rifle by J. M. Tolley in leather case with Implements complete, one 250 ejector rook rifle by Holland and Holland in leather case with implements complete, &c., &c., the property of J. L. JENKINS, Esq. C. S.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY KNOWN AS SEA VIEW, PRICE PLACE, AT COLABA FACING THE SEA.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property, viz:—

All that Fort Rent piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, situate, lying and being at Colaba, containing by admeasurement about 1,304 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—on the north by the property of Jehanzir Hormusjee Mody, on the south by the property of Ebrahim Peerbhoy, on the east by the Seasoon Dock, and on the west by the Wodehouse Road, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 2-9705

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

On account of the concerned.—

40 cases preserved meat, beef and mutton, each containing 6dizs of 6lbs each.

700 tins preserved potato, 700 lbs. each tin containing 50 lbs.

2 casks 200 lbs. beef salted.

5 casks beef salted, 100 lbs each.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria with removeable coach-box.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.

1 bay Arab, 14-1, ri ing 6, goes in harness and saddle, showy and very fast has never been sick or sorry.

1 powerful bay Australian gelding about 15 hands, 6 years, goes in single and double harness, believed sound.

2 English-made saddles with bridles complete and a set of single harness.

1 set of tandem harness.

1 strong-built victoria with a powerful chesnut Arab horse about 15 hands and a set of harness.

AUCTION SALE OF ARAB HORSES AND PONIES AT MR. ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLES, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

ON SUNDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, on account of the estate of the late Abdool Reymen Buder—

About 14 very handsome Grey, Bay and Chesnut Arab Horses and Ponies, 3 to 6 years old, and from 13-1 to 15 hands high.

Also 11 Arab Horses and Ponies the property of different native dealers proceeding to their native country.

The Horses are now on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, at 1 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Tent, Esplanade, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood Frenchpolished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, in very good order, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, a handsome strong built victoria with a powerful grey flea-bitten horse, and harness &c., the property of James Ferguson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 12th January, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF DIAMONDS, EMERALDS, RUBIES, SUPHIRES, &c.

Re Estate of Abdul Husein Somaudin.

Under direction of C. A. Turner, Esq., Receiver appointed in the above Estate by the High Court of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., the sale will be held at the office of the deceased at Kalbadevi (on the second Floor of Mr. Punalal Purunchand) a Stock of valuable Stones and Jewellery belonging to the above Estate consisting, principally of diamonds, emeralds, rubies, supeires and other Stones.

The articles to be sold will be on view at the office of the undersigned from Thursday the 13th instant.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 12th January, 1898.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S., GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.,	6	0
Special mixture Crushed Oats, Bran, & cupplie		

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle in Bombay by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,

BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,

READING AND LONDON.

BANKS

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.....£600,000
RESERVE FUND .....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS.....	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA.....	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent, allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Thursday Island and Tamatave.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 43, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. TROST,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoor, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES: London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 15,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge to the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay 20th July, 1

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... " 6,380,009

HEAD

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. | 1 bon. |	1,300
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1260
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 | 15,000	100	100 | 75	10 p.c.	122½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartrd Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad sd.v.	700	1,000	200	Nil	758
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	—	00	Nil	40
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	613	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay Unlisted	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	530
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	590
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,350
China Mills Co. Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	755
City of Bombay Mills	500	1,800	1,000	dvd Rs.50	990
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 per c.	125
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	945
Dooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	930
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	455
Delta Ginning and Pressing	480	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Do., Ld.	1,600	1,800	1,000	50	510
Dhan Mills	3,100	500	50	dvd 25	675
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	570
Hindustan	870	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	990
Hing Gunghai Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,200	500	500	25	700
Hope Mills	800	1,000	1,000	50	800
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.40	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	685
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.75	2175
Jawraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	740
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandesh	750	1,500	500	dvd Rs.30	835
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatau Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	710
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	285
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laksmisaipriming & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.80	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,450
Mahalaxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,195
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	1154
Moorarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2185
Mysore S. & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	750	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	528
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 20	41
Oriental	5,732	825	825	dvd Rs.20	335
Prabhudey Mills, Co. (Ld).	742	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.10	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	740
Elphon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	980
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.90	2225
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs.50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	30000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	590
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	960
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Vemlabai Shankerg Lukhmi Mill Co., Ld.	200	500	200	dvd Rs.40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	990
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	2360
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs25	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,800
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,700
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd Rs	97
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	500
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empiroof India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	30	32
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4000	200	175	21	352
Kurrachee Landing Wharves & Co., Ld.	500	500	500	30	125
Napier Hotel	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
Napier Foundry	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	200	...	90
Phillips & Co., Ld.	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 8	80
Soundy & Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs30	467xd
Treacher & Co.	1,000	100	100	...	60
Thackar & Co.,	2,000	500	500	dvd	1,040
Telephone Co.	2,000	100	100	12½	155
	9,000	251	100	dvd Rs1	97 2-4

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,180
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 50	1,036
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhowmagger City Press & Manfg. Co, Ld	860	250	250	24	276
Bombay Cotton Bronis Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,900	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld	200	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	280	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs25	310
East India	250	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	25
Fort	193	8,000	500	25+8	1,075
French	200	500	500	dvd Rs30	560
Harvey and Sobapathy	450	400	200	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	708	108	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khangaum	240	400	450	Rs 40	460
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahima dapuri Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	50	70
Mercantile	200	125	125	dvd Rs 8	65
Mofussil Co.	125	500	400	dvd Rs20	345xd
Munmar M	700	250	a \	15	205
New Bezar	700	250	190	dvd Rs12	340
New Indian	44 09	125	125	dvd	145
Prince of Wales	130	500	5	50	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	17	5	325
Sassoon	200	500	500	35	665
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	200	2,000	750	80	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	210	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	260xd
Vakeel	—	500	500	10 dvd Rs50	105

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	21-5
China Leaf	"	21-6
Pekin, bar Gold, 10/8	"	24-7
Do. do. new	"	24-5
Australian, bar Gold 10/8	"	24-5
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-7
Sovereigns	"	15-4
Do. Dragons	"	15-3
Fine Silver 17	"	72-0
Do. 17½	"	72-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 41m. High water, 1-46m., 1-53s. Low water, 7-53m., 7-33s.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Prize-distribution, B. B. and C. I. Railway Parel Mechanics' Institute, 5-p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Cashmere entered, and the steamers Jubeda and Mobile left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamers Dumra, Peshawar, and Urania left the dock yesterday.

FOXHOUNDS.—The Bombay Foxhounds will meet to-morrow (Thursday), at Santa Cruz, on the 16th instant at Shahar, 20th at the Rifle Butts, 23rd at Paris, 27th at Wankols, and 30th at Bamanwadi, on the 3rd February at Santa Cruz, and 6th at Iria.

BURGLARY AT BELLASIS ROAD.—Bodal Leothal, a Purdasi sweetmeat-seller, residing in a room of a ground floor chawl at Bellasis Road, reported to the police, on Monday night, at 10 o'clock, that some time during his absence from home, between the hours of 5 and 9 p.m., that day, someone broke into his room, and stole gold and silver ornaments and five pieces of brass utensils, collectively valued at Rs. 64-12.

ACCIDENT AT CARNAC BUNDER.—On Monday, a number of iron plates, belonging to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, were being hauled out of a prow by means of a crane, at Carnac Bunder, and landed by a number of coolies, when one of the labourers, named Mahadar Gopal, aged thirty-five years, sustained a fracture of the right leg by one of the iron plates accidentally striking him. The injured man was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—By permission of Lieut.-Colonel Thatcher and officers, the Band of the 22nd Bombay Infantry will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Hilds...Hartmann
Overture	Das Nachtlager Granda...Kreutzer
Selection	Mountebanks...Cellier
Valse	Con Amore...Bucalossi
Aria	Siege of Corinth...Rossini
Galop	Eldorado...Frieke

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

POSTAL NOTICES.—With effect from to-day, mails conveyed by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamers leaving Bombay for Karachi and Persian Gulf will be closed at the General Post Office as stated below :—(a) Tuesday—For Sind, Varaval, Mangrol, Porbandar, and Cutch Mandvie, at 8 a.m.; (b) Thursday—For Sind at 8 a.m.; (c) Friday—For Sind and Persian Gulf, at noon. The steamer appointed to leave on Friday (at 2 p.m.) will convey the English mails for Sind and Persian Gulf ports and will, if necessary, be detained till the arrival of the P. and O. mail steamer. If the latter is not signalled by noon on Friday, supplemental mails for Sind and the Persian Gulf will be made up by the General Post Office and closed at the hour the P. and O. steamer is signalled. Mails from Karachi will be received in Bombay on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.—With effect from to-day, the charges on foreign money orders and British postal orders will be regulated at offices in the town of Bombay by Schedule 33, *viz.*, 1s. 4d. per rupee.

THANA NEWS.—Our local correspondent, writing on Sunday, says :—It has been definitely settled that the Courts of the Subordinate Judges of Dhanoo and Bassein, in the Thana District, shall be presided over by separate Judges. Mr. Goculdas Visraiya, B. A., LL.B., has, accordingly, been appointed Subordinate Judge at Bassein, and he is invested, under section 28 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act of 1869, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Bassein, in the Thana District, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such court up to the amount of Rs. 50.—At the instance of the Thana Municipality the editor of the *Arunadaya* was tried by Mr. Anna Gopal Kotwal, First-class Magistrate of Thana, under sections 352 and 448 of the Indian Penal Code, and the accused on conviction was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25 under each of the sections, and in default of the payment of fines to undergo 25 days' rigorous imprisonment under the former and 25 days' simple imprisonment under the latter section. The accused paid the fines and got his release on Friday last.—Rao Saheb Mukundrao Anant, Chairman of the Thana Municipality, attends almost all the down passenger trains at the railway station, on account of the bubonic plague, and inspects personally all the new arrivals from Bombay. Mr. R. F. Farquharson, the station-master, is very indefatigable in giving assistance to the Rao Saheb. Thana is, fortunately, free from the epidemic diseases up to the present time. Strict precautionary measures are being taken by the Thana Municipality, as well as Dr. F. A. Moos, the plague authority, to prevent plague coming into Thana.—A Mochee, named Ramji Hari, aged about 40, who was suffering from chronic diarrhœa for a long time past, committed suicide by drowning himself in a well near Dr. Khursetji Byramji Divecha's house in Rungari Mohalla, yesterday.—A Maratha third-class female passenger, who had come from Bombay, was found suffering from the bubonic fever at the railway station, on Wednesday last. She was immediately removed to the Segregation Hospital at Thana by the plague inspector and she is now under medical treatment of Dr. Moos. There were eighty persons under observation in the Segregation Camp at Thana, yesterday.

THE MORNING AFTER THE DANCE.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin charged Luxmon Lachmiya, a Madrasi, in the service of Dr. Drury, with house trespass with intent to commit theft. Miss Clara Warren, a nurse in the European General Hospital, deposed that, yesterday morning, at about 2-30, while she was asleep in the residential quarters of the hospital, she was awakened by a sound in her room. On opening her eyes, she saw a man standing near a bed at the foot of her own. She sat up in bed, and asked him what he wanted and what he was. The man, without making a reply, merely groaned. She jumped out of bed towards him. He started back and then made towards her. She again asked him what he wanted, and the only answer she received was a couple of groans. She then called out, saying there was a man in the room, upon which he ran away. Subsequently, on making a search, a coat, a pair of shoes, and a kamarbund were found on the verandah. Witness stated that in height accused corresponded with the man she saw in the room, though she did not remember his face. Marian Carvalho, a butler of the Royal Yacht Club, who was engaged in connection with the dance, given on the previous night in the European General Hospital, stated in his evidence that on making a search for the offending man he found on the verandah the clothes and pair of shoes which were before the court. Miss Winifred Walters, having corroborated the last two witnesses, the accused, in his defence, said that he had been to the hospital to see his friend Rungaswami, whom he had once visited there before. He had no intention whatever of committing theft. He denied having gone inside the room. He was only near the door, and when he saw that the first witness was awakened he got frightened and could not answer her questions. His friend, Rungaswamy, was not now employed in the hospital. His Worship, in disposing of the case, observed that accused's story about going to see his friend between two and three o'clock in the morning was ridiculous. He believed the evidence of the complainant that he was inside the room and not near the door, and his object in going there could not be other than that of committing theft. The accused was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

THE seventh spoon competition was held at Coorla last week. Ranges 200 and 500 yards. The following are some of the scores :—

	500 yds	600 yds	Total
Gr E Tooth	17	25	42a*
Sergt H Coales	23	22	45a †
Gr A Rhenius	16	23	39a
Gr E Hewitt	18	21	39a
Sergt D Pinder	19	20	39b
Sergt Major J Owens	18	20	38b ‡
Gr A Scott	18	18	36b
Gr F Greene	13	22	35
Bomb C Spencer	13	21	34b
Gr R Greene	16	18	34b

a * Wins 1st spoon; a † wins 2nd spoon; b ‡ wins 3rd spoon; a handicapped 5 points, and b handicapped 3 points.

Sergt M O Coates won the Dewan Cup for the 1st time.

DIVINE SERVICE.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel; subject "the second coming of Our Lord."

THE French Senate adopted the commercial treaty with Japan, after declaring urgency. Urgency was also agreed to for the Franco-German Convention for the delimitation of the frontier of Togoland, which was then passed without debate. The provisional credits for two months already voted by the Chamber were likewise adopted. M. Milliard then read the decree closing the session. The same decree was read in the Chamber by M. Meline.

PLAGUE AND PREVENTIVE INOCULATIONS.

DR. HAFFKINE'S LECTURE.

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette*.)

PROFESSOR HAFFKINE in his lecture at Poona continued :—When they showed me some of the buildings, in which there were from 700 to 1,000 people living, and told me that cases were occurring daily all over that ward of Mandvi in houses like that, there was no need for me to interfere with the measures which the Municipality had adopted. No public, or Government would have ever forgiven that Municipality if it had not adopted the measures. But the future of the campaign was perfectly clear to me. I approved of all that was being done, the burning of sulphur in dishes in the open streets included. I mean to state by this that it was *not* in the power of the Executive to arrest the growth of the plague in Bombay in October 1896! There are, however, many phenomena in Nature which it is not in our power to arrest; but we can run away from them, or protect ourselves against them individually. On another occasion I quoted the analogy of our not being able to stop the heat in the plains of India; but those who can afford can easily escape it by going away to the hills, or by providing themselves with good punkhas, if they cannot get away. Or if, on the contrary, it is the monsoon that annoys you: it is true, you cannot arrest it, but a good Macintosh or an umbrella may protect you efficiently. Or, if you cannot dry up the rivers and marshy lands in your vicinity to deprive the mosquitoes of their breeding ground, you can protect your individual person by a mosquito net. The marvellous success of vaccination against small-pox, and the history of the bacteriological efforts of the last 15 years made the plan for effecting such a protection against plague obvious; and, early after the outbreak of plague in Bombay, I put myself to the task of working out a preventive inoculation to check the liability of individuals to that awful disease. 2. The details of the system of preventive inoculation against the plague have been published in the Medical papers, and are accessible to any specialist. In this meeting I shall mention only the facts which, I believe, interest you most, namely, those which refer to the question as to the actual efficacy or otherwise of our preventive inoculations. The first demonstration of the working of this system can be made in the Laboratory, and this has been already repeated and confirmed by many observers. You are aware that rats are exceedingly susceptible to plague. One takes 20 rats from a ship that has newly arrived in harbour, say from Europe, where there is no plague. 10 of them are inoculated with the prophylactic against plague, and the others are left as they are. Put back all the 20 rats together, and introduce among them a rat that has the plague, or infect them all artificially with virulent plague microbes. In the course of time you will find that 8, or 9, or the whole of the unprotected will die of the disease; while perhaps only a single rat that had been inoculated with the protective lymph, or even not a single one, will contract the disease. These observations made by us in December 1896 have afforded the first ground for trying our protective method on human beings. During the month of January 1897 a large number of leading European and Native gentlemen offered themselves to be inoculated, to prove the harmlessness of this method, and by the end of that month this question was solved, I believe, to the satisfaction of every one who took the trouble of attentively examining it. In the last week of January the plague broke out in the Byculla House of Correction in Bombay, and affected 9 prisoners, of which 6 eventually died. A couple of dozen of Professors and Students of the Grant Medical College offered to go to the jail to be inoculated in front of the prisoners, in order to encourage them by an example to try the protective effect of inoculation. When the measure was actually offered to the inmates, a little less than one half of them at once came forward to be inoculated. On the day of inoculation, the 30th of January 1897, before the inoculation was applied, there occured in the jail 6 more cases of which 3 proved fatal. After the inoculation we discovered that one of the inoculated men had already a bubo, and two others developed buboes in the same evening. These 3 cases, inoculated, attacked on the day of inoculation, also proved fatal. The inoculated and the uninoculated remained under absolutely identical conditions of life; had the same food, drink, the same resting and working hours, slept in the same barracks, etc., were, therefore, exposed to absolutely the same chances of infection. From the next morning after inoculation the following difference, however, showed itself in the plague incidences in the inoculated and the non-inoculated. The epidemic lasted for 8 days longer, and of the 173 uninoculated 12 got the disease and 6 died; while of the 148 inoculated two were attacked, and both recovered. This was the result. I considered it as distinctly encouraging, but did not accept it as being already a final proof of the unfailing efficacy of the inoculation. In the course of the next months not less than 8,200 persons presented themselves for inoculation in Bombay. A large number of these persons belonged to the better classes, and their having *escaped the infection* would have had perhaps little bearing on the question of the efficacy or otherwise of inoculation, if it had not happened that, of the 8,200, eighteen, all natives of India, actually contracted the plague during the subsequent months of the epidemic, and ran through a course of the disease. Sixteen, however, of the eighteen recovered. The two who died had developed the disease within 24 hours of inoculation, and most probably had the plague on them at the time they came to be inoculated. The above information was supplied to us by different Medical officers of Bombay, who were watching our operations and their results with a keen, though, I am sure, a perfectly friendly criticism. But in a big town like Bombay there remains the possibility of a certain number of incidences having escaped the vigilance even of critics. The first small Mofussil station where the inoculations were applied and where we obtained information as to their effect, was Mora, in the Kolaba District, half an hour's journey across the harbour of Bombay. Mora had a population of about 1,000 souls. The plague broke out there in due course, and 429 inhabitants asked to have the preventive inoculation, the rest remaining uninoculated. Of the 429 persons, up to the end of the epidemic, 7 got attacked with plague, and all of them recovered. We learn now that, during the same time under observation, there were not less than 26 attacks among the uninoculated half of the population, 24 attacks ending fatally. The next place of observation was Lower Damaun, one of the two towns in India which, as you know, were most severely affected during the epidemic of last cold season. Not less than 2,197 persons were there inoculated, while 6,033 remained uninoculated. A careful investigation carried out towards the end of the epidemic showed that, between the end of March and the end of May 1897, the uninoculated lost from plague 1,482 of their number. The 2,197 inoculated, when compared week by week with the others, and supposing that they had remained as susceptible to plague as their uninoculated neighbours, should have lost 332 individuals. The actual number of deaths among them was 36, which represents a reduction of 89·2 per cent. of mortality. The next place where the inoculations were tested was Lanowlie, a couple of hours distant from your city. The plague broke out at Lanowlie while the season visitors were still there, and about 20 cases occurred. The disease then subsided; but suddenly, a month or so later, when the season was over, and the population was reduced to below 2,000, it broke out afresh. My assistants and myself arrived there in the last week of July, and, according to an agreement with the local Plague Committee, we took over charge of the two wards of the City most severely affected, including the old and new bazaars and the densely populated quarters round them. We began by taking a census of the inhabitants, and found that there were in all 700 persons living in those wards. Their names, father's names, sexes, ages, castes, places of birth, occupations, etc., were all carefully recorded. After that we made daily house to house inspection in these wards, and while doing so were performing inoculation on those of the inhabitants who lived in, or close by affected houses, and who volunteered to undergo the operation. In the course of the first week 323 persons were inoculated, while 377 remained uninoculated. The result of this, at the end of the epidemic, appeared as follows :—Among the 323 inoculated there were 14 cases and 7 deaths, while among the 377 uninoculated 78 persons contracted the disease and 58 died. Supposing that the inoculated had remained as susceptible and as little resistant to the disease as were their uninoculated relatives and neighbours, they should have produced 67 cases and 49 deaths, in proportion to their numerical strength. This number of 49 deaths appeared reduced by 42, which represents a difference of 85·7 per cent. of mortality. After Lanowli the inoculations were tested at Kirkee, your closest neighbour, where, as you know, among other people, the followers of the Artillery stationed there contracted the disease. There were 1,530 men, women and children living in the about 40 barracks on the Kirkee Maidan which probably all of you know. There cannot be any doubt that the military authorities are infinitely better organised for carrying out thoroughly any executive work, any plan of general measures, than a civil body can ever be. There cannot be either any doubt that these authorities, under the immediate supervision of General Duncan, who does us the honour of presiding at the present meeting, did every possible thing,—I mean absolutely everything which was practicable at the time, for arresting or minimising the effect of the epidemic on their own servants. In spite of all, among those who had not the additional protection of inoculation, one person out of every six got attacked, and one out of every nine died. It is more than possible that, if the Military authorities had not carried out the programme of preventive measures, even larger numbers than the above would have been attacked and died. In any case, with regard to the specific measure of inoculation, we are in a condition to say with a very great degree of accuracy what would have happened to the inoculated if they had not been inoculated. Out of the total of 1,530 individuals, 671 availed themselves of inoculation, while 859, belonging to the same families, living under the same roofs, having the same food, drink, etc., and subject to the same general preventive measures adopted by the Military, remained uninoculated. From the time of inoculation up to the end of the epidemic the 859 uninoculated had 143 cases with 98 deaths. Seeing the absolute similarity of the conditions, the 671 inoculated should have had proportionately 112 cases with 77 deaths, if they had remained as susceptible to the disease as were their uninoculated brothers, sisters, parents, wives, husbands, children. Instead of that they had 32 cases with 17 deaths. The number of 77 deaths was, therefore, reduced for them by 60, that is by 77·9 per cent. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, this is the review of the observations collected up to now in the midst of the actual epidemic. They appear, permit me to state, in perfect conformity with the expectations which we had formed and based upon precise Laboratory investigation. The object of the present meeting was to bring to your knowledge the above facts, and to effect through you as wide a dissemination of this knowledge as possible. I shall be happy now to supplement the above with further details which you may ask for." 3. Major-General Duncan then addressed the meeting, and asked whether any one desired to have some additional information.

The following questions were put by the gentlemen present, and answered by Mons. Haffkine :—

QUESTION BY DR. CABANIS DE MELLO.

"Q.—Suppose a person was inoculated once, how long would the effect last, and supposing he was inoculated twice, how long would it last then?"

"A.—In all the places mentioned in my review the majority of the persons were inoculated,—either once or twice,—in the beginning of the epidemic, and were *not* re-inoculated later on, during the whole time the epidemic lasted. Two, or even three injections are now given chiefly with the object of avoiding the discomfort caused by a simultaneous injection of the full dose. In such cases only ⅓ or even ½ of the dose is given at a time. It is evident, therefore, that one inoculation appears to be sufficient for carrying a person at least over one year's epidemic season. For the present we are still unable to say for certain whether the same inoculation will suffice for a second or a third epidemic. It is only when it happens that one and the same place has the misfortune to suffer from 2 or 3 consecutive epidemics, and the people inoculated on the first occasion remain in that place during the subsequent outbreaks, that it becomes possible to ascertain whether their protection lasts for more than one season. Up to now Poona is the only place in India which had the melancholy fate of being attacked by a severe second outbreak. The information which I have obtained from the General Plague Hospital here and from the Sassoon General Hospital, as to the admissions for plague of any persons inoculated during the last cold season, seems to be most remarkably favourable. In an isolated instance, His Highness Aga Khan informed me that his 600 servants were inoculated during the last cold season, and that up to now not one of them was attacked with plague, though they were here all throughout this second outbreak, were going about in the bazaars, mixed freely with the rest of the people, and some of their own relatives were attacked with and succumbed to the plague. These facts are highly encouraging, but would not justify us in making final conclusions. The total duration of the effect of the antiplague inoculation will probably not be known for several years to come."

QUESTION BY DR. KOLHAPOREWALLA.

"Q.—What is the highest degree of fever observed in inoculated persons up to the present time? And how long does the fever last?"

"A.—The highest temperature observed was 105° F. This has happened in a very small number of persons, out of about 20,000 inoculated up to now. The temperature, in those persons, came down soon, and the inoculation and its fever did not cause them the slightest degree of harm. One of these persons was Dr. King, on medical duty in the Byculla House of Correction. Though he was ailing during the whole week *preceding* the inoculation, and though possibly this bad state of health accounted for the amount of fever he had, the inoculation did not aggravate his conditions in the least, and he was fully about his work three days after the injection. Another person who got a similarly high temperature was Surgeon-Major Bannerman, who was and is still working in my Laboratory in Bombay. We had full opportunity of observing him during and after the reactionary period. The incident did not produce the smallest impression on his most excellent state of health. I had myself a simultaneous injection of *four* doses of the strongest material we ever had... but, pray, do not remark upon that that, indeed, I appear still as if I was somewhat under the effect of that treatment . . . Generally the fever disappears completely within 24 hours after inoculation; in exceptional cases, however, it continues, in a low form, for 2 or 3 days. As a rule, the higher the degree of fever produced, the sooner it disappears."

QUESTION BY DR. S. H. MODY.

"Q.—Is it a fact that persons who are predisposed to certain diseases get the same degree of excitement after inoculation?"

"A.—Originally we were on our guard against that; and we adopted once for all the following proceeding: every time a person who wishes to be inoculated informs us that he is suffering from any chronic or recurring complaint, we allow him to get first a very mild, tentative dose. If that dose does not cause him any inconvenience, we give him either the rest in one injection, or, if there is reason to be cautious, we continue to divide the rest into fractions. We have never had reason to ascribe the least ill-effect to the operation; and very soon we adopted the rule to refuse inoculation only to persons who have *fever* on them at the time when they present themselves for inoculation, or who had fever a day or two before. This exception is made for two reasons: (1.) A person having fever on him may be in the beginning stage of plague. Although, in our experience, we had no indication that inoculation aggravates the condition of such a person, it is not likely, however, to effect any good either. Under these conditions, and seeing that such cases are likely to create confusion in the public mind as to the effect of inoculation, it is important to avoid them as carefully as possible. (2.) If a person is suffering from any other fever, for instance, from an attack of malaria, the addition of the inoculation fever, coinciding with his own attack, may make him more than necessarily uncomfortable, and create analogous confusion as to the amount of reaction caused by inoculation. In considering this question in general, one has to take into account the following circumstances :—As I mentioned already, we inoculated in Bombay alone during the last cold season close upon 8,200 persons. The age of these persons varied between 3 months and 83 years no exception being made for persons of whatever constitutional disorders. Under these circumstances one may fairly admit that the inoculated, as regards their liability to general sickness, represented very closely the same average as the majority of the Bombay inhabitants. Now, under the best conditions, in an ordinary, healthy year, without any abnormal influences of weather or other factors predisposing to sickness, the mortality in Bombay is over 30 per mille per annum. An average number of 8,200 people in Bombay should, therefore, have, in a year, not fewer than 246 deaths. For every person who actually dies in the course of a year there are probably not less than 3 who start some ailment, or contract for the first time some disease not actually fatal. So that, in a healthy year, in Bombay, 8,200 persons should have some 984 persons passing from a good state of health into a bad, or actually struck by death, without reference to any inoculation whatever. The thousands of inoculated who do not happen to belong to this unfortunate group of 984, and who feel absolutely as fit after the inoculation as they felt before, do not say a word about it, and their existence does not attract attention. This is as it should be; but at the same time, when one comes across a person who says he feels unwell in this year, consecutive to the time of his inoculation against plague, it does not follow that his case is due to the inoculation. In order to be absolutely sure in our reasoning, let us admit that, of the above number, 365 persons only, or as many as there are days in a year, instead of the 984 calculated above, should in the ordinary course of events, pass from a good state of health into a bad one. This alone will show that we may have at least one person every day in the year who will begin to feel unwell from the day of inoculation, without this fact being due in the least to the fact of inoculation."

QUESTION BY MR. GUNGARAM BHAO MHUSKE.

"Q.—Can you tell us why the disease attacks more particularly natives than foreigners in spite of it being proved that it is not a filth disease? Is this due, as some assert, to the natives walking barefoot?"

"A.—No, not necessarily so. In spite of all that might have appeared to an inattentive observer, at no moment up to now was there any reason to beleive that the difference you mention was due in any great extent to the difference in the mode of life of the two classes of population. Both, physical and biological factors, make constantly such distinctions between even closely allied races, and this fact can be observed in human communities, in animals, and in plants. I have alluded already to the fact that the American vine bush is most strangely immune against the phylоxera. When you plant side by side, in a European vineyard, an American specimen and a French one, the latter will be attacked by the insect, and the former left alone. The observations on animals are perfectly demonstrative in this respect. If you bring into your farm a French and an Algerian sheep, and both happen to be equally exposed to the danger of infection with anthrax, or are art

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By Order,
J. LEASK.
Acting Health Officer.

Public Health Department, 11th January, 1898.

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DR. B. S. SHROFF, will be in attendance from the 13th Instant at the Chinch Bunder Dispensary, opposite the Khoja Jamat-khana, daily, except Sundays between the hours of 9 A.M., and 12 noon, for the inoculation of all persons wishing to avail themselves of PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S PROTECTIVE TREATMENT against the Plague.

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TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 11.

EXTRA allotments of 8 lakhs of Wire Transfers on Bombay were made by the Indian Council yesterday, at rates ranging from 1s. 4 1-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d., but the Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 3 7-32d. per rupee.

A decline of ¼ per cent. took place in Consols at 112 11-16; Indian Sterling Loan being still unchanged at 117. About £50,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered, at 26 7-16d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value; but with demand Exchange on London 1-8th cent. higher, at 4·85 1-8 dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were still quoted at ·£62½. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent. to 103; Paris Exchange on London being a shade higher, at fcs. 25·23.

The periodical Skin Sales opened in London yesterday with the Goat Skins for which there was a fair demand at a reduction of ¼d. per lb. in prices. The number of Goat Skins offering at these Sales is 1,180,000; and of Sheep Skins 1,090.

Brown Rapeseed was quoted in London yesterday, at 34½s. per 416 lbs., sellers via Canal, April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market quiet; and Linseed at 36½s. per 424 lbs., December-January shipment to Antwerp, business done, market firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet last evening; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady. Sales 12,000 bales, including 100 East Indians. Imports 9,000 bales. Both spot and arrival prices were all unchanged. The Manchester market was steady.

In New York yesterday 5 15-16 cents was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton; but Futures were 3 points lower in each position, at 5·85 for April, and 5·97 for July. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 62,000 bales; and the figures for three years for the same period now compare as follows:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts ...	62,000	30,000	18,000
Two days' do. ...	105,000	50,000	35,000
Since 1st September ...	5,587,000	3,094,000	3,079,000

We have heard of but little business passing in the Produce Markets to-day, and prices generally are reported unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	15,534	bales.
Wheat	2,519	cwts.
Linseed	3,198	"
Gingellyseed	13,868	"
Poppyseed	574	"
Castorseed	1,580	"
Rice	3,480	"

FREIGHTS are quiet. Some business has been reported in rates, for Dunkirk, at 18s. 6d. per ton; but there is now no inquiry.

MONEY.—The great pressure in this market continuing to increase, the Bank of Bombay has this afternoon further raised its rates by two per cent., making the minimum stand at twelve per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE opened firm at 1s. 4 1-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 4d. for three months' sight Credits; and Calcutta rates coming firmer, our market advanced to 1s. 4 1-16d., at which business was reported. Merchants' Bills have again been scarce; and the market closed firm as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8 d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4 1-4d.	"
Francs do.	1·71¾	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues dull in tone with little or no business passing. We hear of no transactions for cash, and for the next settlement 3½ per Cents were quoted at closing at 94 9-16. Threes, nominal.

SHARES.—The changes in prices reported are decline of Rs. 20 in Lukmanidas Mills; of Rs. 10, in Currimbhoy; and of Rs. 5, in China. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 1,300 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.
Good Bhownuggur ... 2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady
2½ per cent. Consols ... 112 11-16
3 per cent. Reales ... 102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ... 117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper ... 92 1-2
Bar Silver ... 26 7-16

The Sum of about £50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
SUEZ, JAN. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Australia from Colombo arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Bullonist left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL JAN. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JAN. 11.

Mail steamer Chusan, from China, arrived.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro left Penang for Bombay to-day the 11th instant. The Florio Rubattino Company's s. s. R. Rubattino, Captain M. Saporiti, left Aden for Bombay on the 10th instant at 9 p.m. and expected to arrive in Bombay early morning of the 17 instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Medusa from Trieste, left Karachi for Bombay this morning and is expected to arrive here on Thursday the 13th instant morning.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 8th January, 1898, as compared with the Statement of 30th December, 1897:—

	Dec. 30.	Jan. 8.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	65,00,000	65,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	69,10,485	68,78,021
Do. do. at Branches	21,23,501	15,96,085
Other Deposits	2,72,30,308	2,58,61,316
Post Bills	7,259	4,264
Credits, undrawn	13,74,333	13,05,469
Rs...	5,41,43,914	5,19,45,135
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,41,88,646	1,06 65,210
Other authorized Securities	37,22,807	37,22,807
Credits, on Govt. and other authorised Securities	42,92,275	40,30,247
Loans do. do. do.	1,16,38,336	1,53,71,051
Bills Discounted and purchased	90,85,446	90,85,476
Dead Stock	4,15,376	4,15,377
Stamps and Stationery	21,336	15,654
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	2,11,981	1,05,480
Cash	1,02,79,711	85,33,773
Rs..	5,41,43,914	5,19,45,135

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JANUARY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Hiasno, interrupted.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, interrupted. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Teneriffe Saint Louis Senegal interrupted.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
New Caledonia cable interrupted.
Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.
Cable Sitia Rhodes interrupted.
Cable San Thome Loanda restored.
Roebuck Bay Cable restored.
Telegrams for Curacao and Venezuela are now forwarded by express and are subject to a delay of six hours.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bagdad.
Cable Saigon Hongkong interrupted. Telegrams are being diverted via Labuan without extra charge.
Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius on Friday at 5 a.m.
Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Manyuen and Tingyueh.
Eastern Telegraph Company notify interruption of one of their Mediterranean Cables and Persian Gulf report cutting of Mekran land lines. Some delay to European traffic is likely to accrue there from.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—JAN. 10.

10 p.m.	70·6

TUESDAY.—JAN. 11.

6 a.m.	67·7
10 a.m.	74·4
2 p.m.	81·2
4 p.m.	79·4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER—January 6, at Alipore, the wife of J. M. Alexander, of a son.
STUART—January 5, At Saharanpur, the wife of L. Stuart, C. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BIGGS—January 4, at Peshawar, Major-General Arthur Godolphin Yeatman Biggs, C.B., lately Commanding the Samana Operations and the 2nd Division, Tirah Expeditionary force, aged 54 years and 9 months.
FIRTH—January 8, in Calcutta, John Thomas Firth, of Cawnpore.
HICKMAN—January 3, at Nikka Khel, Kayber Pass, killed in action, Major Davereux Walter Hickman, 34th Pioneers, aged 40 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1898.

MR. A. R. COLQUHOUN, whose name is well known in India as the indefatigable advocate of railway communication between Burma and China, has recently been in Pekin and has a good deal that is interesting to tell us of the international developments in the Far East. For one thing he disabuses our minds of the delusion that the fortifications of Port Arthur have been destroyed. The works are in good order, but the Japanese have removed some of the Krupp guns. Russia has, therefore, for the winter at least, entered upon the possession of a first class maritime fortress, planned by German engineers. Lest we should be too much depressed by this intelligence, it is well to note that Lord Charles Beresford thinks it is very doubtful whether Russia will remain permanently at Port Arthur; if his information be correct, the fortifications can be attacked from the land side with success, being dominated by high hills. The Japanese indeed found this out two years ago, and possessed themselves of the fortress without much trouble. The defect might possibly be made good by fortifying the heights. Still the instinct of a highly competent British naval officer refuses to consider Port Arthur as an ideal naval station. Mr. Colquhoun is confident that Russia will hold Port Arthur, and Germany Wei-Hai-Wei, the two Powers between them thus commanding the horns of the Gulf of Petchili, and effectually dominating Pekin. With due deference to one who has been over the ground, it is difficult to believe that Russia, who now has Pekin very effectually under her own potent influence, will invite or permit Germany to take possession of Wei-Wai-Wei and thus present the Emperor William with a half-share in the Chinese mine. Mr. Colquhoun confirms the view which we have held from the beginning, that there is an understanding between Russia, Germany, and France in regard to their future policy in the North Pacific. Russia abandoned her original intention of making a naval station at Kiaochau because direct communication could only be maintained by sea. The branch of the Siberian railway, now under construction, gives her a direct land route to Port Arthur. A German garrison at Kiaochau relieves Russia of the obligation of providing for its defence against a possible attack by Japan. Her position is besides strengthened by the presence of a friendly Power in the north, whilst France, her other ally, holds a position of equal strength in the south. Mr. Colquhoun believes that China approves of this arrangement which protects her against renewed aggression on the part of her late antagonist, with the possible support of Great Britain. The London press have been recommending the assumption of a protectorate over Central China and the control of the trade of the Yangtse Kiang, and it is not to be supposed that the attention of the Court of Pekin has not been drawn to that disquieting suggestion by the representatives of the three Powers which rescued the Liaotung Peninsula from the spoiler and restored it to China. Mr. Alexander Michie, who has also a long experience of the remote East, holds that there is now no China left to make treaties. There is only clay to be moulded by the potter. In his view, we have acquiesced in, and even encouraged, the ruin of China financially, and left her to the mercy of one creditor whom she can never repay. Mr. Colquhoun does not share that opinion, nor does he expect that anything will be done for some time to exacerbate the susceptibilities of the British public. There will only be concessions of railway and mining rights. Later there will be troops to protect the labourers and the property. He looks forward to seeing Northern China in the hands of the protectionist powers and closed to British trade on equal terms. He considers the proposal that Great Britain should join in a partition of China as perfectly childish. It is our policy to prevent or retard the dismemberment of that Empire. It is our business to preserve, foster, and develop a ready-made market of enormous dimensions with a population of 350,000,000.

Though once a Commissioner in the Dark Continent, Mr. Colquhoun, is sarcastic on the spectacle of England shouting herself hoarse for new markets in the swamps of West Africa, and making railways through pestilential marshes to Uganda, while a railway between India and China with their 600,000,000 of people would give an immense stimulus to our commerce and greatly strengthen our political position. Lord Salisbury has recently lamented that Africa should have been created to harass Foreign Offices. Possibly he shares Mr. Colquhoun's sentiments in regard to the relative importance of adventures in the wilds of Africa and the retention of our commercial supremacy in Chinese Seas. When all is said, our maritime supremacy in those waters is in the safe keeping of thirty-one warships, while Russia has but sixteen. Germany has five war vessels—none of them of the first class. The inadequacy of the German naval strength in the Far East to give effect to the aspirations of the Emperor William is manifest. Mr. W. T. Stead puts this disproportion between the end proposed and the means for its realisation with as much point as humour in three sentences: "From an exclusively English point of view nothing could be better than that Germany should give the new and valuable hostage of Prince Henry at Kiaochau to the Power which holds the dominion of the sea. But from the point of view of German safety and German interest, the enterprise somewhat resembles the brilliant exploit of the lion-tamer who dazzles the rustics by placing his head between the lion's jaws. A German dependency defended by an ironclad or two and 5,000 men between Russia at Port Arthur and France at Tonquin, to say nothing of Japan, seems perilously like the lion-tamer Only it is worse. Because the lion-tamer has only to deal with one lion, whereas the German Michel goes self-sacrificed to place himself in the jaws of three. Michel may do it with impunity, but then he will have to humour the lions." The editor of the *Review of Reviews* does not believe that Prince Henry of the Mailed Fist will conquer China as Pizarro conquered Peru. There are too many lookers-on. The real purpose of the Emperor William is to rouse the enthusiasm of his subjects and get the Reichstag to vote the necessary millions for a big navy. According to this authority, it is but natural that the German Emperor, with English blood coursing through his veins, should long for a powerful navy and ships on every sea. This is a view of the matter which has probably not occurred either to the Kaiser or to the Teutons over whom he rules. But it deserves attention, for it may, after all, be the key to a psychological enigma which has hitherto puzzled the nations. "The Kaiser is an English-speaking man of direct English descent, and what is of even more importance, he is an English-thinking man. It is very odd, but nearly all the features of his policy and his character which have irritated our people most are essentially English. He is absolutely dominated by the supremely English idea that Imperial power means Naval power, and that all his foot soldiers are as nothing compared with ironclads and cruisers. The one achievement of his reign has been to supersede the old German idea of a self-centred, self-contained State, resting on military power, by the English idea of a world-wide dominion whose highways are the seas, whose traders in every port and whose missionaries in every land trade and preach under the shadow of the Imperial flag, protected by the thunder of the Imperial guns. We may not admire the lineaments of the countenance which confronts us, but it is only our own natural face which we are beholding in a glass. In nothing is this more conspicuous than in the essential John Bullism which leads him to intensify his local patriotism. The insular English strain in his blood finds no more characteristic expression than in its heightening and intensifying the aggressive Germanism natural and necessary to him as German Emperor."

THE controversy in the University Senate which was waged more than two years ago in regard to Mr. Justice Ranade's proposal to exempt "ploughed" candidates from re-examination in the subjects in which they have passed with at least 45 per cent. of the minimum marks, will be re-opened by the letter in which Government have refused to sanction the change. It is to be regreted that so long a time has been allowed to elapse between the date on which Mr. Justice Ranade's motion was passed by the Senate, and the date when that body is convened to consider the letter of Government explaining the reasons for non-acceptance of the proposal. One cause of delay has been that Government could not express any opinion one way or another upon the proposal, until the alterations it entailed were embodied in the Regulations of the University and as this was not done until the Calendar for 1896-97 was issued, the question could only then be taken up by Government. Considerable correspondence passed between the Educational Department and the University authorities before the legal position of the question was understood, and when the time came to consider the question on its merits the hands of Government were so full, that it was not until the beginning of October last that the Syndicate learned that the Governor-in-Council had refused to sanction the proposals which Mr. Justice Ranade induced the Senate to accept. It may be taken for granted that the members of the Syndicate are not deeply grieved at this refusal, for the scheme of examination by instalments was not at all favourably received by the body responsible for the executive administration of the University. It was after the Syndicate had thrown out the proposals by an overwhelming majority and had declined to refer it to the Arts Faculty that Mr. Justice Ranade and his friends appealed to the Senate. This fact constitutes one of the principal reasons for the course Government has taken. As the letter of Mr. Secretary Atkins says, "the Syndicate is a body selected by the Senate to represent in a special degree their knowledge of and interest in academic affairs. Their opinion on such a question as that now under consideration has therefore a peculiar value." No one who is familiar with the method of appointing Fellows to the University can say that a like "peculiar value" attaches to the opinion of the Senate as a whole, since membership is no guarantee whatever of knowledge of educational matters, much less of academic distinction. In any case, therefore the Governor-in-Council would have been well advised in hesitating to create a precedent by sanctioning an important change in University examinations which the administration regards with disfavour. In the present instance, however, the attitude of Government is also called for on the intrinsic merits of the question itself, apart from the undesirable precedent the acceptance of the plan would have created. Government object to the proposals on the same grounds as those advanced in these columns when they were first adumbrated. Mr. Atkins describes their apparent general effect to be "to render the acquisition of a degree easier and consequently to lower its value not only as an academical distinction, but also as a certificate of fitness for official life." In condemning the proposal when it was introduced we pointed out that a ploughed candidate "allowed to have placed to his credit the subjects in which he has managed to obtain just sufficient marks to pull through, will in time accomplish his object of receiving a degree, but in doing so he will give no satisfactory proof either of scholarship or of mental grasp." Government are clearly of the same view, and the probability is that if effect was given to Mr. Ranade's plan, candidates who obtained degrees by the instalment system would find that their chances of gaining Government employment would be smaller than those of youths passing their examinations fairly and squarely, without any help from the compartment clauses. The same remark applies to private employment. It will be noticed that in their letter to the Registrar, Government do not use language indicating that the last word has been spoken on the subject. Instead of adopting an attitude of unyielding hostility to change in any form they refer the question again to the Syndicate and the Senate, and they hint at compromise. The letter rightly points out that Mr. Ranade's proposal "goes at a bound from one extreme to the other, from requiring all subjects to be passed at one examination, to allowing the examination to be taken piecemeal over any number of years, one subject at a time." Between these extremes, there is the middle course of allowing a candidate to pass by groups of subjects, and the University authorities will be well advised if they duly consider whether a cautious change on these lines can be made without lowering the value of the degrees of the University either as a test of scholarship or as passports to the employments sought by educated Indians.

THE crop reports of the week show that in Bombay the harvesting of early crops is progressing in five, and the sowing of late crop in two districts. Standing late crops are thriving except in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Poona, Satara, and Bijapur, where damage by blight, excessive cold, or drought continues. Crops have been injured by locusts in one taluka of Shikarpur. Preparations for next season continue in three districts. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient, and agricultural stock healthy, but prices fluctuate, and it is still necessary to provide relief for over twenty-two thousand persons. In Madras, though some rain has fallen, the water-supply is insufficient for cultivation, except in the Northern Circars, Bellary, Nilgiris, and Malabar. More rain is required everywhere. Agricultural operations are much retarted by want of it. The condition of the standing crops consequently has not materially improved, but harvests are in progress and the outturn of crops is generally middling to fair, but in parts is bad. Prices are practically unchanged, and the number of people on famine relief is fortunately small, being under two thousand. In Bengal all spring crops are doing well, and the earlier ones being gathered in some districts. The prospects of the poppy crop in Behar and of the indigo crop in Central Bengal are favourable. Sugarcane continues to be reported well, and it is being cut and pressed in some districts. There was an appearance of locusts in Hazaribagh, but no damage was done. Prices were practically stationary. Scarcity of fodder is still reported from Kurigram in Rangpur, and of drinking water from the flooded tracts of Chittagong, but relief operations have long been ended. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh rain is much needed to forward the young crops, which so far are in good condition, but irrigation is in active progress where practicable. The condition and prospects of the standing spring crops in the Punjab are generally good, but an early fall of rain is badly needed. The rain where it has fallen has benefited the standing crops. Locusts passed over two tahsils of Peshawar, but did not damage the crops. Cattle are generally in good state, except in Sialkot, where they are losing condition. Fodder is scarce in Sialkot. The Central Provinces are crying for rain for the spring crops. Fortunately the autumn crops have been reaped and are giving out fairly good yields. But there are still six thousand persons in relief. Burma prospects are fair to good; the same in regard to Assam, Mysore, Coorg, Berar, and Hyderabad. Central India requires rain. The usual Christmas downpour has kept off this season, and the results are serious. The total number of persons still in receipt of relief is officially stated at 29,368.

THE Bank, yesterday, raised its rate of interest on demand loans, on Government Paper, to 12 per cent.

THE Act of the Bombay Legislative Council to amend the Act for the prevention of the murder of Female Infants, has received the assent of H. E. the Viceroy-in-Council.

ACCORDING to the telegraphic advice received yesterday, from Hongkong, the fortnightly sales of yarn at that place are reported at 10,000 bales. Exchange on Bombay is Rs. 144. There is a good inquiry in the market, but purchases are rather speculative. Prices have all round gone up £1½, but the rise in price is simply owing to fall in exchange.

THE General Officer Commanding, Brigadier-General Ventris, in a District Order has conveyed to his Staff, to Heads of Departments, and to the Officer Commanding 21st Bombay Infantry, his appreciation of their good work, and that of their subordinates night and day, which resulted in a Detachment being embarked for the Persian Gulf fully equipped at such short notice. His Excellency the Lieutenant-General of the Command has also expressed his satisfaction.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Dilwara left Aden on the morning of the 8th instant, and may be expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of December 1895 were Rs. 106,692,000, December 1896 Rs. 96,207,000, and December 1897 Rs. 99,683,000.

"SPORT," the new weekly journal published in Bombay, is far and away superior to earlier ventures of the same kind. The second number is an improvement

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE INDIAN CURRENCY RUMOUR.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The *Times* says that it is believed in well informed quarters that the Indian Government contemplates an arrangement with the Bank of England whereby the Bank will accept deposits of gold and hold the same for the Government account as security for the issue of notes to be made by the Indian Paper Currency Department to depositors or their representatives.

TENDERS INVITED FOR INDIA BILLS.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

Tenders are invited for the 17th instant, for one million sterling of India Bills, for the discharge of a like amount of Bills payable on the 22nd inst.

THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

SPEECH BY MR. BALFOUR.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Manchester, said the war on our Indian frontier was necessary for the defence of British interests, and that while not desiring to interfere with the independence of the tribes or tribal laws, we must have command of the military routes through the mountains.

Moreover, Great Britain was, he said, bound by Treaty to defend the Amir against external attack.

Referring to China, he said our interests in that quarter were commercial, and not territorial, and that Great Britain claims equal trade opportunities for all.

COMMISSIONS OPEN TO COLONIAL OFFICERS.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The War Office has approved the regulations whereby Commissions in the Army will be open to Colonial officers or students.

Six Commissions annually will be open to Canada, to each Australian Colony and the Cape Colony, and one each biennially to Natal and Tasmania.

RUMOURED SETTLEMENT WITH RUSSIA.

Reuter wires from Hongkong, a well-founded rumour that a settlement has been arrived at between England and Russia, and that the British squadron, with the exception of the Powerful, is returning to Hongkong from the north.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN PROPOSALS TO CHINA.

It is stated that the Russian loan proposals to China collapsed because the German financiers refused to help unless the loan was an international one.

GREAT BRITAIN TO LEND CHINA MONEY.

There is a growing impression that the British Government will lend money direct to China, defraying the sum by the issue of Consols, and asking Parliament to ratify the same.

FURTHER FIGHTING AT UGANDA.

BRITISH LOSSES.

News has reached the coast of fresh serious fighting with the Soudanese mutineers at Uganda.

Lieutenant Macdonald, a brother of Major Macdonald, and Mr. Pilkington, a missionary, have both been killed.

Troops are being hurried to the scene of action.

THE ESTERHAZY COURT MARTIAL.

PARIS, JAN. 10.

The Esterhazy Court Martial commenced to-day, and was open to the public.

Count Esterhazy solemnly declared his innocence of the charge brought against him.

The evidence was merely of a personal nature until Colonel Picquart was called, when the Court decided that the remainder of the trial should be heard in private.

An adjournment of the case was then made until to-morrow.

HONOURS FOR SIR G. WHITE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

The Queen-Empress has conferred the G. C S I. upon Sir George White, and the K. C. I. E. upon Sir Francis Maclean, the last named in recognition of the services connected with the Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund.

MILITARY NEWS.

The appointment of a second British Officer to the Bombay Governor's Body Guard has been sanctioned by the Government of India, with effect from 1st April next, on condition that one of the two officers shall be liable to withdrawal in the event of mobilization or other emergency.

A concession of interest to the Ghilzais in the Bombay Army has been made by the Government in the form of a grant of five hundred rupees to Subadar Mahomed Hanif, of the 24th Bombay Infantry, to enable him to settle his family near Quetta.

SUICIDE BY COLOR-SERGEANT WATSON.

POONA, JAN. 11.

Color-Sergeant Watson, Durham Light Infantry, committed suicide by shooting himself with a rifle this morning. Deceased was quite well before parade, and was seen and spoken to. He did not, however, appear to be in very good spirits, though nothing was suspected at the time. After the men left for parade, he remained behind to close the E Company barrack-room, and when alone went into the pay-room and shot himself with a rifle in the forehead, death being instantaneous.

No reason can be found for the commission of the rash act. Deceased leaves behind his wife and several children.

An inquest was held by the Cantonment Magistrate, when a verdict of temporary insanity was recorded as the cause.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

RIGOROUS PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

There were 12 attacks and 10 deaths from plague in the City, to-day; one attack in the Cantonment; 2 cases and one death in the Suburban limits; and 3 cases and 5 deaths in the Districts.

A cordon of troops will be placed in position round Poona on Thursday morning, but real operations of preventing the ingress and egress from any outside place will begin on Sunday, from when people will only be admitted on passes.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE ADVANCE ON JAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

Colonel Adams reconnoitred Jawar on Sunday, and found a large village with a good water-supply and open camping ground. General Meiklejohn marched there on Monday with the Highland Light Infantry, 20th and 31st Punjab Infantry, and the Guides Cavalry. The cattle had been driven off by the villagers, but a large quantity of *gram* was available. No. 7 Mountain Battery and hospitals crossed the Tanga Pass, and supplies are being pushed over at the rate of about two hundred mules per hour. General Jeffreys, with the head-quarters of the 2nd Brigade, the Buffs, 21st Punjab Infantry, and 10th Field Battery, marched to Katlang on Sunday. The road over the Sikrai Babo Kotal has been improved, and will be open to traffic after Wednesday. The Chamlawals have signified their willingness to submit.

All continues quiet in the Khyber, the foraging going on as usual.

PROTECTION OF THE KHYBER.

FROM LUNDI KOTAL TO JAMRUD.

A Lundi Kotal telegram of the 10th instant runs:—General Symons to-morrow inspects the Khyber in company of Generals Hammond and Ottley, with a view to establishing posts and blockhouses for protection of the pass from Lundi Kotal to Jamrud.

THE SITUATION ON THE FRONTIER.

IMPORTANT COMMAND CHANGES.

LAHORE, JAN. 11.

It is more than probable, says the "Civil and Military Gazette," that when the Khyber has been settled and the spring campaign has obtained its object, namely, the subduing of the Afridis, the Foreign Office will take over charge of the Trans-Indus frontier, and the whole will be under one head, a Political Commissioner.

As at present arranged, Sir William Lockhart, after his arrival in Calcutta about the 17th instant, will be permitted to resume command of the Punjab Army from Sir George Wolseley, in order that he may by doing so possess the necessary status required by regulations for obtaining leave to return to England, on urgent private affairs.

General Nairne, Commanding the Bombay Army will be appointed *ad interim* Commander-in-Chief till Sir William Lockhart's return; and Sir Power Palmer will remain in command of the Forces in the field.

The Imperial Service Troops engaged on the frontier with the exception of transport trains and the Kashmir Mountain Battery, will probably be withdrawn from field service shortly. The transport trains will be worked with carts up to Jamrud and Bara as at present.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BONERS

THE OUTLOOK PROMISING.

LAHORE, JAN. 10.

To-day, the 10th Field Battery, the Buffs, and 21st Punjab Infantry marched back to Katlang, and will remain there until a cross road to Rustam is made. The Sanghao line will be maintained for the present. Arrangements are being made for a line over one of the southern passes if required. The 16th Bengal Infantry came down from the pass on the evening of 8th, being relieved by a detachment from the 1st Brigade. They were unfortunate enough to lose a sepoy on the previous night, he having fallen down a precipitous cliff and been killed on the spot. Yesterday, Sir Bindon Blood visited Kingargali and found everything to his satisfaction there. The jirgahs of the Salarzai and Attrazai sections are in and submissive. Lieutenant Downs has also received a letter from the Khan of Daggar. The political outlook is promising. No convoy was sent over the pass yesterday, as the Sappers required a whole day to perfect the mule road. Two mules were lost on the 8th by falling down a khud. To-day a convoy is going over the pass, and probably No. 7 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery. The mule road is being practically finished so far as information goes. The Boners lost on the 7th some 20 killed and 50 to 60 wounded. The General Officer Commanding remains at Sanghao to-day, but is likely to join the 1st Brigade on the 11th. The weather continues fine, but clouds are gathering again somewhat.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART'S PLANS.

The immediate cause for Sir William Lockhart's proposed visit to Calcutta being postponed, is the serious illness of his nephew, Lieutenant Maxwell. In consequence of his critical condition, Sir William has deferred his visit, the principal object of which was to discuss certain points in connection with the settlement of the frontier. Sir William Lockhart will probably now go to Calcutta about the 17th instant.

CROSSING THE SANGHAO PASS.

LAHORE, JAN. 11.

A telegram, dated to-day, from Sanghao, says:—Yesterday, a large convoy of 1,800 mules with supplies and kits of the 1st Brigade went over the pass. The road is very much improved, but still trying. It was found that the animals could be passed over at the rate of 200 per hour with careful regulation of traffic in addition to the convoy. No. 7 Mountain Battery, R.A., went over to join the 1st Brigade at Bampakha. One of their ration mules was lost over the khud, and also one pony of the convoy. The road over Signai Banea, between Katlang and Rustam, has been almost completed, and will be available for the movement of the 2nd Brigade to-day or to-morrow. General Meiklejohn, with the greater portion of his force, visited Jawar yesterday and found plenty of grain and fodder, but the cattle had been all driven away. It has been found that the road over the Pirsai Pass is so difficult that a large number of baggage animals of the detached column have had to come round by Katlang, they having been unable to get over it. They will arrive here to-day. The Chamlawallas have signified their readiness to submit and comply with terms, and other sectional Jirgas are also apparently of the same mind. Sir Bindon Blood and the majority of the head-quarter staff proceed to-day to the 1st Brigade. After the convoy from this side has arrived at Kingarmali, the Guides Infantry and the 10th Bengal Lancers with all unladen mules, will probably start back for Sanghao. There will then remain No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery and a final convoy of supplies to go over the pass, and the 1st Brigade will then be complete.

The immediate country which our troops have now entered is held by the Ashazai and Salarzai, each of which can muster about 900 fighting men. The chief Salarzai village is Jowar, which has 500 houses, while Bampokha has 500, and there are several others with 100 or 150 houses each. Tursak and Jowar are the first objectives of the Force. To assist the two sections of the tribe already mentioned come the Gadaizai (1,150 fighting men) and the Nasuzai (2,000), which complete the Illazai clan. The other clan is called the Malizai, and it consists of three sections, each mustering 1,000 men. Of these the Daolatzai inhabit both banks of the Barando River, and have many flourishing villages. The Nurizai live in the neighbourhood of the Malandri and Ambeyla passes; while the third section, the Chagharzai, are nearer the Indus. They have generally sent a contingent to assist the Black Mountain tribes when our troops have been operating against the latter. Sir Bindon Blood's aim will be to sweep through the Barando Valley, breaking down all opposition, and destroying the fortified villages. The Buner wals will probably have taken their families and cattle away to the numerous spurs which run down into the valley, and their line of retreat will be northwards towards Swat, as they are not threatened from that direction. Like the Afridis, they will have to endure great hardships, as the uplands will be covered with snow, and the winter is said to be extremely severe. The threat to destroy these principal villages may induce the maliks to treat for terms, but the greyheads may be unable to control the fighting-men of the various sections. The next few days should show whether the Buner wals will enter upon guerilla warfare of the kind which gave Sir William Lockhart so much trouble in Tirah and the Bara Valley.—*Pioneer.*

H. E. THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 11.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst and Staff arrived by the Dwarka at 5 a.m., to-day, and was met on board by Commander Hewett, Port Officer, and at the bunder by the Hon. Mr. James, Commissioner in Sind; General Cooke, Commanding the District; Mr. Giles, Collector; Mr. McIver, District Superintendent of Police; and several others.

Reserved railway carriages were in waiting at Keamari Bunder since last night, and as the vessel was expected to arrive during the course of the night, Messrs. James and Giles slept there over night in one of the carriages.

A salute of 17 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at Manora, at 6-30, on his Excellency's landing. The Governor and party left Keamari at 7 a.m., by a special, their carriages being coupled to the Quetta mail train at the City station, where the train was detained, pending the arrival of the special from Keamari, and steamed off immediately. The Governor goes direct to Jacobabad, where he will arrive about midnight.

THE TROOPS FOR PERSIAN GULF AND EGYPT.

The Dwarka also brought a detachment of 150 troops required for Jask and Chanbar, in the vicinity of which there has recently been trouble. Of these men 100 go to Jask and 50 remain at Chanbar. Two officers accompany the troops.

The transport Avoca arrived here on Sunday morning from Calicut, and sailed, to-day, at 11 a.m., with the Lancashire Fusiliers, for Egypt. The regiment arrived from Quetta this morning by two troop trains, and were railed direct to Keamari, where they embarked.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT REJECTION OF THE "EXAMINATION BY INSTALMENTS."

A MEETING of the Senate will be held in the hall of the University on Thursday, the 27th January, at 5-15 p.m. Rao Bahadur Vasudev Jagannath Kirtikar will propose, as recommended by the Syndicate, that "The Bombay College of Law" be recognized in the Faculty of Law. The following important letter from Government will be received:—

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 30th September 1897.

From J. DeC. Atkins, Secretary to Government, to the Registrar of the University of Bombay.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2110, dated the 28th January 1897, regarding the resolutions of the Senate submitted for the approval of his Excellency the Governor in Council with your letter No. 532 of 5th August 1897.

(2.) In reply I am to say that the matter to which the attention of the Syndicate was invited in my letter No. 2393, dated the 12th December 1896, does not appear to have been correctly apprehended. It is clear to his Excellency the Governor in Council that if effect be given to resolution submitted with your letter No. 532 of 5th August 1897, certain alterations in or additions to particular regulations of the University must necessarily follow. It is only when these alterations and additions have been made in such a manner as to show precisely what particular regulations they affect and how, that they can receive the approval of the Governor in Council.

(3.) I am directed also to make certain observations on the nature of the changes involved in the adoption of Resolution No. 1 and of the circumstances in which those changes were approved by the University authorities. The general effect of the proposed change would apparently be to render the acquisition of a degree easier and consequently to lower its value, not only as an academical distinction but also as a certificate of fitness for official life. Moreover, the proposal is open to the criticism that it goes at a bound from one extreme to the other, from requiring the subjects to be passed at one examination, to allowing the examination to be taken piecemeal over any number of years, one subject at a time. The Intermediate course of permitting a candidate to pass by groups of subjects does not seem to have been considered.

(4.) The importance attaching to a deliberate recommendation of the Senate has, in this instance, to some extent been questioned, because the majority of the Syndicate did not approve the recommendation. The Syndicate is a body selected by the Senate to represent, in a special degree, their knowledge of, and interest in, academic affairs. Their opinion on such question as that now under consideration has therefore a peculiar value. Moreover, this is, as far as his Excellency the Governor in Council knows, the first occasion on which a recommendation has come from the Senate contrary to the clearly evinced opinion of the Syndicate. His Excellency in Council hesitates therefore to confirm the recommendation without a further reference both to the Syndicate and the Senate.—I have, &c.,

J. DEC. ATKINS,
Secretary to Government.

No proposal in regard to the letter is made by the Syndicate. Communications will be considered from the Director of Public Instruction and the Officiating Principal, Fergusson College, Poona, on the subject of College attendance during the present term, as Poona is affected by plague. The Reverend Dr. D. Mackichan, M.A., will propose, as recommended by the Syndicate,

That for all Colleges in any town that may, in the judgment of the Syndicate, be affected with the Bubonic Plague, the operation of bye-law 89 be suspended as regards the number of days' attendance to be required during the first term of 1897-98, and that such attendance be at the discretion of the authorities of the institution to which each student belongs.

H. E. LADY SANDHURST'S CONCERT.

THE first of a series of six afternoon concerts promoted by her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, in aid of charitable institutions, took place at the Town Hall, yesterday. Although the fixture had been but imperfectly advertised, it was attended by a large and fashionable audience. The programme consisted of six items only, but as half of them were encored the concert occupied a full hour. From a musical even more than from a financial point of view it was a pronounced success. It opened with a selection, "Lohengrin," by the Governor's String Band. Under the baton of M. Koenig, excellent time was kept, and Wagner's well-known composition was played with vigour. The pianissimo parts were delicately given, and not a single false note could be detected. Madame Schultz received a hearty welcome on the occasion of this her second public appearance in Bombay, and the skill which she showed in interpreting Beethoven's "Teh liebe dich" fully justified the high anticipations that have been formed as to her vocal powers. Madame Schultz possesses a well trained soprano voice, which readily won for her an enthusiastic encore. The next item, a pianoforte solo by Lady Sandhurst, was looked forward to with much interest, as this was the first occasion her Excellency has played in public in Bombay. She gave "Chauson Triste" (P. Tschaikowsky) and "La Serenata" (Carlo Albanesi) in excellent style. Her Ladyship's brilliant execution and skilful touch were greatly enjoyed by the audience, and called forth an enthusiastic encore, to which Lady Sandhurst responded by playing "Souvenir" (F. S. Cowie). Mr. Medley's sweet clear voice was heard to advantage in the song, "All my World" (Hope Temple). A great musical treat followed in the violin solo, "Fantasia Appassionata," (Ta Vimsetemps) by Madame Koenig, whose powers as a violinist are of an exceptionally high order. The pianoforte accompaniment was played by Mrs. Justice Candy. Madame Koenig handles the violin with great ease and familiarity and plays with extreme pathos and intense feeling. She held the audience spell bound, and it goes without saying that she received an enthusiastic encore. A humourous song by Captain Fleet, R.N., "The Signal she Honours," terminated the concert, which was in aid of the funds of the Indo-British Institution. The second of the series will be held on the 25th instant.

CALCUTTA SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 7.

CHRISTMAS and New Year's day have come and gone in Calcutta, with the great upset in the race for the cup, and a liberal amount of feasting and festivity. Already two very enjoyable dances have taken place at Government House, including the State Ball with its usual crush and the annually recurring doubt, set once more triumphantly at rest—the earthquake nevertheless—of the possibility of any floor's standing the energies of the State Ball polka. The Drawing-room and the Tollygunge show and cup day have amongst them afforded opportunity for the bringing out of the smartest of the season's frocks, and even the lady globe trotting from home with Worth's creations in her trunks, has been fain to confess that the Calcutta crowd on these occasions is a very smart one. True the dust and cloud on cup day obscured the brilliancy of some of the costumes, but the following Saturday more than made up in sunshine, which was much appreciated by anybody who was not too proud to give a frock a second chance. Less formal functions there have been galore from the Saturday club dance and the Maharani of Cooch Behar's charming "At homes," that all good tennis players have had reason to appreciate, to private parties on the river and dinners that give one a chance so difficult otherwise to obtain of a little exclusive conversation with some of one's friends. Talking of dinners I must not omit to refer to the Civil Service gathering, at which, by the way, I hear Sir Alexander Mackenzie made a very sensible speech, or to the various public school functions that remind us annually how long it is getting to be since we were boys, and had the privilege of punching heads which now occupy exalted positions in the administration of the country. The series will probably close with the Oxford and Cambridge gathering, which is to take place at the end of the month, by which time it is hoped the Astronomical party from home, including the Astronomer Royal, will have completed their labours with the eclipse and be able to attend.

And that reminds me that those who want to get to Buxar on the 22nd to witness this same eclipse in its totality should lose no time in securing railway tickets, for the original special train is full and I hear but few places remain in the additional one which has been added to relieve the pressure. The principal party will of course be the Viceregal, which is to include not only the household and guests of Government House, but a large contingent of the heads of departments and leading residents in Calcutta. Far more numerous, however, is likely to be the crowd of sight-seers who are certain to avail themselves of the opportunity of a Friday night to Monday morning outing which will enable them to see a phenomenon that will not be repeated in the course of their lifetime. Messrs. Kellner and Company have done wonderful things before in the way of catering, but the strain their railway refreshment service will be subjected to on the 22nd will be something altogether exceptional, and if they succeed in meeting it, as they will in all probability do with their accustomed ease, it will be something that will appeal to a very great many of us. So far as the eclipse itself is concerned the only fear is lest the tail of a winter storm should obscure the sky. Barring this possible contretemps, I am told, the sight is certain to be one that will so impress itself upon the minds of those who see it that the doubt a good many of us now feel as to whether we have not seen a total eclipse before in our lives will vanish very completely. The notion that it will just get dark for a few minutes and then get light again is about all that a partial eclipse means to the ordinary individual, is very far from applying in this case, for those who are within the shadow of totality will be able to see the corona, or mass of flaming gas in which the sun is wrapped, which is one of the most wonderful spectacles of the universe.

But I digress from Calcutta, where the tightness of the money market and the continual crawling up of exchange are much livelier matter of conversation than the wonders of the eclipse. The position just now is a curious one, though whether or no the one and fourpanny rupee, upon the skirts of which we have been hovering for the past week or two, represents a more normal position than the one and threepenny value of the beginning of last month, is still subject for the wildest speculation. Considerable attention has been attracted by the resuscitation, at this juncture, of Mr. Lindsay's proposals for supplementing the arrangement made by Government in 1893 whereby rupees are offered for gold in India by a converse undertaking to give gold for rupees in London at a fixed rate. Nobody doubts that if this could be done exchange would be fixed within limits which would never depart very far on either side of one and fourpence. Whether the five million sterling he estimates as the cost would really enable the thing to be done is not so generally accepted, however, and after the authoritative announcement that has been made in your columns regarding the intention of Government to allow the forces already put in motion to continue their operation without springing any new arrangement, likely to affect trade, upon the community, it is clear that the financial authorities, at all events, are not contemplating a coup of the kind at present.

Calcutta is not as a rule very deeply affected by doings on the frontier, but the news of Major-General Yeatman-Biggs' untimely end which reached us this week has been the subject of universal regret. It has been the sadder coming at the time when the operations with which he has been connected have just been successfully completed and his division has returned to India to figure in despatches and receive the honours and rewards that rightly fall to the share of a victorious force that has been through so much hardship. In this connection I cannot forbear to call to mind the characteristic action of General Yeatman-Biggs when he first reached the frontier. There had just then been a lot of marauding about Kohat, and it was an open secret that the turbulent spirits on our own side of the border required very little encouragement to make them take part in it, if indeed they were not in some cases already implicated. Things had got so bad that some of General Yeatman-Biggs' own baggage was looted near Kohat; but it was the last outrage of the kind in that neighbourhood, for the very next morning three villages from which the raiders undeniably came, were in flames and the tribesmen learnt that they had somebody very different from the mere political to deal with. Strictly in accordance with instructions or not, the result proved it was the right thing to do under the circumstances, and the fact that General Yeatman-Biggs was not afraid to take the responsibility is yet another example which shows the stuff he had in him.

Now that the Zakka Khels have deserted the Khyber and sent in to ask about the terms they have hitherto spurned, and that General Blood has forced his way into Boner country and driven the enemy before him from the Tanga Pass they had elected to hold against him, we seem to be upon the eve of a termination of the actual fighting. The farther one gets away from the scene of the operations the greater tendency does one find for people to criticise them and to say how much better things would have gone if this and this had been done instead of the other. We are beginning now to hear the stories of those who were upon the spot and who saw the difficulties that had to be surmounted; for Calcutta is a centre through which nearly everybody passes sooner or later, and it must be confessed that what they say has changed the opinion of a good many of us down here, for after all one is bound to admit that officers who were not responsible themselves for what was done and who have nothing either to gain or lose by speaking their minds, are not likely to minimise the mistakes that have been made and from which they and their men must have been the principal sufferers. That some very necessary lessons have been learnt, especially in connection with the shortcomings of the transport services and the desirability of training more men like the Gurkha scouts, nobody will deny. That the fighting machine as a whole has acquitted itself splendidly, however, and that it has been handled without more mistakes than are inseparable from the first big campaign undertaken after a long period of comparative peace, people are beginning down here to admit.

PICTURESQUE INDIA,

BY

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART.

IV.

THE NATIONALITIES AND RELIGIONS OF INDIA.

INDIA is well known to be the land of many nationalities, and of many tongues—not dialects only, but written languages. The population (including British territories, the Native States, and Burma) is now stated at 290 millions, and has heretofore increased fast. In the decade ending 1890 there had been an increase by natural increment of 35 millions, almost as many as the population of the British Isles: that was in ten years which had been free from famine. In the corrent decade famine will have checked the increase. Still in all probability the population will ere long amount to 300 millions, an amount nearly equal to the population of all Europe. The nationalities may be grouped under three heads:—1, Hindu; 2, Moslem; 3, Aborigines.

ONE OF THE LARGEST NATIONALITIES IN THE WORLD.

The Hindus now number about 220 millions, one of the largest nationalities in the world under one Government—equal to the population of the British Isles, France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, taken together. They have all one faith with certain variations—in other words they all adopt one or other of the several authorised varieties of one faith. They are all of one dark complexion, otherwise they display great varieties of physique, as might be expected, considering that they occupy more than twenty-five degrees of latitude. The one sacred and classical—though dead—language to which they all appeal, is the Sanscrit. Their spoken languages are several, as follows. The Hindi (northern India), which is the most orthodox, being the one most directly derived from the Sanscrit. Then there are the Mahratta, and Guzerathi for western India—the Bengalee, the Oorya, and the Telugu for eastern India—all of Sanscrit derivation. To these might be added the Gurmukhi of the Sikhs in the Panjab, inasmuch as the Sikh faith is not separate from Hinduism, but is only a reformed version of it. For south India, there are the Tamil of Dravidian, of *non*-Hindu origin, and the Canarese of mixed origin, but largely Dravidian. Some of them too speak Mala-Yalam—of Malay origin—to a limited extent.

The question then arises, who are the Hindus? Well, they were men of Central Asia, of the region now occupied by Samarcand and Bokhara, who emigrated, crossed the Himalaya and settled on the Gangetic plain, called Hind—a name which afterwards gave the appellation of Hindus to the river. Hence they took the name Hindu. They had four castes, the priestly or Brahmin, the warrior, in later ages called Rajput, the Kayasth and the Vasiya, that is the clerkly and the trading classes. Below all these were the Sudras or low caste. The Hindu emigrants found a considerable aboriginal population which they gradually drove into the mountains. The priestly, the clerkly and the trading classes did not intermarry with the aborigines, but the warrior class did so largely, perhaps in a loose way, the children thus born being counted as Sudras. But to this day there are large classes, aboriginal by the maternal side, perhaps Rajputs by the paternal, who try to call themselves Rajput, on this account—though their aspect at once betrays them.

THE HINDU FAITH.

The next question would be, what is the Hindu faith? Well, as transmitted from Central Asia to India, it was a pure and simple belief full of moral wisdom and embodied in the famous books known as Vedas. Then as the Brahmins grew in influence, it became fantastically overlaid with false philosophy and grotesque mythology—till it became not the Hindu but the Brahminical faith. As it becames worse and worse during the course of centuries, there arose in Northern India (Oudh and Behar) a moral and religious reformation under a leader who took the title of Booddha (abstract wisdom) and founded Booddhism, which rose to be the state religion. So Booddhism reigned from one end of India to the other for several centuries and spread to foreign countries. Ultimately Brahminism revived, reasserted itself with force, stamped out Booddhism throughout India, restricting it to the foreign countries where it still survives. The restored Brahminism has now flourished for some centuries in India, and is what modern people call Hinduism.

But, as already stated, modern Hinduism has several varieties, which are in this wise. There is a Triad—the creative force (Brahma), the preserving force (Vishnu), the destructive force (Siva). Brahma commands indeed a general reverence, but the popular worship is either for Vishnu, or for Siva. But Siva has a wife named Kali, and she counts as many worshippers as he. They have their followers in all the various sections and languages of the Hindus as already described. There is a learned class named Pandits who study philosophy and ethics. In dialectics they would hold their own with similar classes in any country. Besides these there will be classes of devout and well instructed Brahmins who throw a pious spirit into minute observances. But outside these considerable classes, the ordinary and common Hindus seem never to get beyond the commonest externals—pouring oil, burning incense, painting the forehead, preserving cows, scattering flowers, abstaining from or taking certain food at certain times—and, above all things, bowing before the shrine and the idol. Under all circumstances their offerings and gifts for sacred purposes are probably immense. The religious demeanour of the people is mild, and fights between rival sections are almost unknown. But in and about the greater temple precincts, where many Brahmins are congregated, there is a fanaticism which might easily burst into name. The mass of Hindus could not give any rational or connected account of their faith. They would, however, declare their belief in the potent effect of the wrath of their god or goddess, and their hope in the efficacy of propitiation.

One virtue, partly religious and partly pertaining to humane sentiments, they possess in a degree not surpassed in any country—and that is practical charity. They acknowledge and act up to the obligation of the village community to support the sick, the destitute, and the aged. That which is done by the poor law in the British Isles is done by voluntary effort all over India.

The Hindu faith, as above sketched, is no longer believed in by the Hindus educated on the Western model. This class, constantly growing in number and influence, and sometimes called by the name of Brahmo, generally seeks to revert to the elder faith of the Vedas already mentioned.

The Hindus generally avail themselves of the education offered by the British Government, whether Western, or Oriental, or practical, much more readily than the Moslems, and reap thereby an advantage in the race of life. But this does not affect the religious belief or practice of the masses; and the contsoversies that arise occasionally when young men or boys desire to embrace Christianity, shew how strongly and deeply Hinduism is interwoven with the national existence.

STRANGE RELIGIOUS CUSTOMS.

Besides the main persons in the faith—there are lesser gods, and saints, and incarnations to fill the Pantheon. Of these most important is Rama, the hero of the Hindus, as Hercules was of the Greeks. The most popular is Krishna in the gladness of youth, exactly the Apollo of the Hindus. There are local sanctities too—the rivers Ganges, Hooghly, and Nerbudda are scared. There are many places of pilgrimage resorted to by immense multitudes. The most famous of these is Hardwar, at the point where the Ganges debouches from the Himalaya, and there the spectacle of the pilgrimage is most imposing. The feasts and holidays connected with religion are numerous. On these gala occasions the crowds with their turbans, their waistbands, their scarves, in reds, in scarlets, in oranges, in yellows, contrasting against white vests, present a brilliant display of colour in movement, surpassing the effect of a kaleidoscope, a flowery mead, a morden garden. All this too may be set off by flights of stone steps, by reflections in the sacred tanks, by the graceful stone carvings of the temple architecture, and by the green of the umbrageous trees, the mango, the peepul, the banyan—with all the elements of pictorial effect.

The ideas of the average Hindu regarding the future state after death have never been discovered by me. I think he expects absorption into the divine being or essence; he does not believe in annihilation. He has much less fear of "something after death," than a Christian. Though not courageous in the European sense, he yet faces death with intrepidity.

There are certain characteristics common to all the sections of the great Hindu nationality. The rigid adherence to custom—the observance of caste notwithstanding modern education—the family affection and domestic virtue—the pity for suffering and desire to relieve it—the profound reverence for things unseen. They do not fully come up to what I hope is the British standard in truthfulness, integrity, fidelity and honour. Certainly they are wonderful adepts in telling a made-up tale. But the circumstances of many centuries have been cruelly against them in these respects. It would be un-Christian to pass a harsh judgment on them; under better auspices they have improved and will yet further improve. At all times there have been among them signal instances of virtue. Personal fidelity has often been evinced by them under trial and temptation. In patient endurance under calamity they are excelled by none. Intellectually, in memory, in application, in imitative power, in imagination and speculation they will not be surpassed anywhere. In inventive capacity, in practical application of science, in inductive thought, in the more robust qualities of the mind they are not nearly equal to Europeans. Physically, the Brahmins are handsome, interesting, and finely shaped in all parts of the country—though they are better looking in the north than the south. The northern Brahmins possess the traits of countenance and manner which come from purity of descent during many ages, to a degree greater, as I suppose, than any other race in the world. These fine qualities are universal among this very numerous class, though of course varying infinitely in degree among individuals. Otherwise there are great differences. The Bengalee has more of mind than of body, is unwilling to serve in the army though most industrious in civil life—the North-West man is ever ready for military service—the Punjabi is sturdier still—the Rajput is more the child of chivalry—the Mahratta has more of the bull-dog temper and aspect—the Telugu is milder but still has martial instincts—in the southern peninsula there has been less of war and revolution, so the popular qualities are less marked.

Some barbarities which disgraced Hindu society, like widow-burning or female infanticide, have been stopped under British rule. Child marriage and the prohibition of remarriage for widows, the seclusion of women in the upper classes, the ruinous extravagance on wedding occasions,—still exist, and are among those things which cannot be checked by any Government. There is something admirable about them even here: inasmuch as the generosity of a gentleman, the principle of *noblesse oblige* is felt by all classes, even the humble. The rigorous bounds of caste shew no signs of loosening for the people at large though loosened for individuals who cross the Ocean.

THE FOLLOWERS OF ISLAM.

The Moslems are more than fifty millions in number—the largest aggregation of adherents to Islam under any one dominion. Consequently the Empress of India is truly said to have more Moslem subjects than any sovereign in the world. Nevertheless, the composition of this aggregate needs examination ethnologically. A portion only will be found to come from Central Asian stock, Persian, Arabian, Mogul, Afghan, and so forth. Consequently this portion only will have the qualities of those races—qualities which may be either valuable or dangerous according to circumstances. Again a portion only would have the excitable fanaticism which is ever to be dreaded. Still this portion, which may be termed the Moslems proper, is quite big enough to be a great factor in the country at large, and this is the portion which might conceivably be acted upon by influences outside India. There are, indeed, many noble characters among them—brave gentlemen in every sense of the term. The remainder of the aggregate, indeed the majority, is made up of low caste Hindus, generally of pliable and pacific temper, who in former times have been converted forcibly to Islam, and who, happening to occupy fertile lands fitted for extension of agriculture, have increased and multiplied amazingly. These do not differ from Hindus except in religion, and indeed are good people of the mildest type. The Moslems proper have always been among the brave soldiers of the Empire, and rise very much in our military service. In civil capacities they were largely employed under British Rule up to the present generation, outnumbering the Hindus in these departments. But in this generation the superior aptitude of the Hindus for education has given them the advantage in competition, and the Moslems have somewhat fallen behind.

It may be added that the Indian Moslems chiefly belong to the Sunni division of Islam, of which the Turkish Sultan is the head. In some parts of India the Shiah division—of which the Shah of Persia is the head—is largely represented. Conflicts between these sects have sometimes caused anxiety.

The Moslems proper are not always on good terms with the Hindus—sometimes one might apprehend that the two are ever ready to fly at each other's throats. Rioting of the worst kind has arisen in this way. Anything that affects the cow may rouse the Hindus to sudden fury and frenzy. The Moslems are attacked in their mosques, and they retaliate on the temples. Then the British step in to answer for order. Not long ago a disturbance of this kind in Bombay became so bad that European artillery had to be called in to threaten to sweep the streets.

THE ABORIGINES.

The term Aborigines, is commonly applied to certain tribes inhabiting the hilly parts of the continent, and indeed they are aboriginal as compared with the Hindus. But the prehistoric remains scattered over India, in common with other countries, shew that there must have been some still older nationality of whom we have no trace save these silent monuments. But setting this antiquarian question aside, the Aborigines of to-day, as popularly known, are the descendants of those Aborigines who were not absorbed into the low caste Hindus by marriage as already explained, for who have not been subsequently converted to Hinduism by the proselytizing influences ever at

work. These Aborigines are represented by tribes dwelling in the hills to the west and east of Bengal, and along the eastern coast of India, that is the coast of the Bay of Bengal—and in the central mountain ranges, which run athwart the country from east to west, and form the dorsal ridge of the continent. Some few are found in the Nilgherry mountains in the south-west corner of India. The tribes are known as Gonds, Santhals, Khassias, and others. Inside their own hills they are good cultivators, foresters, sportsmen. In fighting wild beasts their courage is superb. Outside their hills they have generally been of no account. In some places they have signalized themselves by works of irrigation. In recent years they have been largely employed in European tea gardens among the lower Himalayas, and in Assam valleys not far from the Brahmaputra. They have dialects, but scarcely a written language—though their dialects may have been reduced to writing by others. Some of them had horrid rites which were stopped under British Rule. They worship the unknown god, the stocks, and stones. They have happily proved amenable to Christian influences. Missionary effort has proved successful among them—and may yet find a further field, as their number amounts to many millions of souls.

DESCENDANTS OF THE FIRE WORSHIPPERS.

Outside all these nationalities are the Parsees, descendants of Persian fire worshippers who would not bow the knee to the Prophet of Arabia. Their story is romantically told in Moore's "Lalla Rookh." Some centuries ago they took refuge on the western coast of India, just above Bombay. They are—though limited in numbers—some of the most influential, capable and wealthy citizens of Western India.

Respecting the people of India as a whole those who have known them well, and who, after separation from them, look back upon their character—will recall very much that is admirable, commendable and loveable in them, despite all admitted faults. The idea entertained by some that they know not gratitude is fallacious. To such I would reply—govern them well, guard their interests, relieve their sufferings, save their lives, raise their status and condition—let them see that you are really labouring on their behalf—, and you will find gratitude in abundance.

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THE ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

We are glad to learn that our old friends, the "Orpheans," are once more about to come to the fore at the Novelty Theatre with the vivacious and attractive comedy, entitled "Going It," by John Maddison Morton, of "Box and Cox" celebrity. The play is also described on the title page as "Another lesson to Fathers," and we therefore hope that *Paterfamilias* will be largely *en evidence* on the nights of the performance, namely, the 18th and 20th instant; in which case, it is more than probable that *Materfamilias* and the Olive Branches will not allow themselves to be left out in the cold. Indeed, to judge by the rapidity of the booking at Messrs. Soundy and Co., bumper houses may be expected on both nights, and any who may yet desire to obtain good seats would do well to repair to Hammum Street without further delay. The cast is a very strong one, composed mainly of "old stagers," and including the performers who delighted their audience at the recent Volunteer camp at Igatpuri in the musical extravaganza, "Crazed;" and there is therefore nothing wanting to make the performance one of the successes of the year. The advertisement in our to-day's issue gives full particulars of the performance.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in the Bombay Annual Horse Show was held at Watson's Annexe, Apollo Bunder, on Monday last. It was resolved, if possible, to hold the show about the end of February, on a date to be hereafter fixed by the Committee. Mr. Prevost having resigned the post of Honorary Secretary, Mr. D. N. Graham was elected in his place, Mr. R. A. Willis continuing to act as Honorary Treasurer. The following gentlemen were also appointed to act in the executive committee with power to add to their number:—Brig.-General Ventris, Captain Young, R.H.A., Captain Ducat, D.A.A.G., Captain Peile, R.A., Mr. F. Graham, and Mr. T. W. Birkett.

The honorary treasurer reported that after payment for the medals for the 1896 show and all other outstandings a balance of about Rs. 1,400 still remained in hand. H. E. Lord Sandhurst has consented to support the show as usual, and it is hoped that sufficient local entries may be secured to provide at least two days' show. The preliminary prospectus will be issued shortly.

THE PROJECTED PUBLIC HALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is announced that eight designs have been prepared by the Executive Engineer for the Nasarvanjee Public Hall. It appears that in all these designs (which the public have not had opportunity of seeing) the main feature of the hall must be the same, viz., 121' by 81' by 54' with a gallery attached to two sides of it. Now, it is an incontrovertible fact that for the purposes of large or public meetings an oblong hall is most ill-suited. May I request the permission of suggesting, with respect, that for such purposes some theatre-like arrangement and accommodation are undeniably the best, or two-thirds of a circle with a big, but slightly sloping, dais at the base, and two galleries, one above another, running all round the circumferential line would be most useful and desirable. I trust, Sir, that it is deemed essential that utility is not in the least allowed to be lost sight of in view of architectural effect, and that the first main object of securing convenience of holding and addressing large meetings—the comfort of the meeting and the easy reach of the addressor's voice to every part of the hall—should be by all means carried out. I sincerely hope and trust, Sir, that Bai Dinbai Petit, the large-hearted donor of the hall, will insist upon seeing the principal object as to the main utility of the hall carried out satisfactorily. I may with complaisancy point as the chief utility for public purposes of the different courts in our High Court buildings, especially the Sessions Court of it. It is telling the truth in its nudity if one said that there is no accommodation for the public at all there, where one of their fellowmen is undergoing what is called a public trial. I ask to be allowed to avail myself of this opportunity to say that, in view of the process recently introduced and being carried out, one cannot say, to what indefinite limits, of the curtailment of our Municipal Corporation's powers and functions (in some cases with their own, to say the least, short-sighted assent), it would be desirable for Bai Dinbai to entrust the hall to the management of the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet assisted by a committee to be organized (for brevity's sake for the present moment I would say) from the different learned professions, &c., rather than to the Corporation. Since the expense for the maintenance of the hall is to be defrayed from her money, why entrust such a magnificent present to a body, whose very existence could be put an end to by pushing a bill through the Legislative Council by reading it once, twice, thrice.—Yours, &c.,

Jan. 10. SHAPURJEE SORABJEE.

THE PROPOSED CYCLE TAX.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Our City Fathers (I) are hard up for cash again, and they propose taxing cycles. The next thing they will do will be to tax babies, the proposer taking as a limit the largest number in possession of any one of the "Fathers." The tax on bykes is not to be a large one, only Rs. 2 a quarter. But what are the grounds on which the cyclist is to be taxed? Is it because he uses the road? So do pedestrians, and a cyclist occupies only half the space that a pedestrian does. Surely the Fathers do not argue that bicycles cut up the roads? Great Scot! When have the roads ever been in thorough repair? Not since I was born. Cyclists, I feel sure, will not object to making this stipulation with the Municipality: they will agree to pay the tax, if every time a stone cuts a tyre the Municipality pay for its repair. Cycles do not cut up the roads, but the roads play havoc with our cycles. Take any of the roads. Are any of them worth paying a tax for? They are a perfect disgrace. Willingly will we pay taxes if tracks are made for us all along the roads, for, in the present condition of our roads, our wheels are more expensive than they are worth. Why can't the City Fathers look about for something else to tax. Some unnecessary something that is a nuisance to all but the owners. Let me suggest that all the makers of long and useless speeches in the Municipality be taxed. Better still: all the *jokers* among the 'Fathers.' We would have business done, then.—Yours, &c.,

QUILL.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, and Esplanade	9	1	8
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	11	9	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	16	15	48
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, and Mahalakshmi	7	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	22	8	34
F Parel	1	0	4
G Mahim	2	0	1
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	54	53
Total	68	91	211
Total plague deaths to date	15,934	13,510	
Same date last year	78	57	260
Total mortality same date 1896	...	...	62

CHOLERA.

Attack	1
Deaths	2

OPENING OF INOCULATION WARDS.

The growing appreciation of Prof. Haffkine's anti-plague prophylatic serum has led to the opening of several stations for inoculation in Bombay. People have by experience learnt that inoculation is the best protective against the plague. There is, therefore, small wonder that people should rush to take advantage of the inoculation at the Khoshro Lodge, Nesbit Road. Since the opening of the ward, on the 27th ultimo, about 1,895 persons have been inoculated. The daily average attendance of people is from one hundred to one hundred, and fifty but yesterday it went up to 266, which shows that the people appreciate the beneficial results of the inoculation. In view of the increasing number of people taking advantage of the inoculation, four more wards have been opened in Bombay—one at Gowalia Tank Road, in charge of Dr. Shroff; another at Bhuleshwar, in charge of Dr. A. D. Mody; and the third at Mandvie, under the direction of Dr. Rustam N. Ranina. The Chowkey is shortly to be opened in the Fort, in charge of Dr. C. F. Underwood. So far the work of inoculation has been most successful. It may be noted that ninety of the people inoculated at the Khoshro Lodge are Khojas. This is a proof of the influence which his Highness Aga Sultan Mohomed Shah exercises over the community of which he is the spiritual leader. His Highness has sent a request to his followers to take advantage of the inoculation, and it has produced a desirable effect. If the noble example of his Highness is followed by influential members of other communities, there will be no necessity to deal with the people "at the point of bayonet."

EXEMPTION FROM QUARANTINE.

It has been notified by the Plague Committee that passes for exemption from quarantine in the mofussil are of little or no use, when holders break their journeys, instead of proceeding direct to their respective destinations.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

From these reports it appears that in the Fort district two cases were detected by Mr. Damodher Goverdhandas, one in house No. 19, Manordas Street, and another from house No. 117, Mint Road, the former being removed to the Dariasthan Hospital, and the latter to the Marwaree Hospital. A case of plague occurred at Bamnuji Lane, Fort, and the patient, a Parsee, was removed to the Parel Government House Hospital. Another case of a Parsee was detected from Gunbow Street and removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital. One patient was removed from a stable in Cochin Street to the Modikhana Hospital. A plague attack was also reported from Marootee Street and the patient (a Parsee,) was removed to the Parsee Fever Hospital, where he died on the following day. A road side case near the Crawford Markets was examined, and it was pronounced to be plague. Three cases of fever have been kept under observation. Dead rats having been found in two houses, they were disinfected. In the Mandvie ward ten cases of plague, three of suspicious fever, and thirteen deaths were recorded. The C ward (south)—Market, Dhobie Talao, and Fanaswady,—showed four cases of plague and one death. In the same ward (north)—Khumbharwada, Khara Talao, and Bhuleshwar—four cases and eleven deaths were recorded. In D ward, Dr. Shroff reported two deaths from plague, one in the Falkland Road Bridge Chawl and another in the compound of the Mahaluxmi Temple. Dr. Shroff also removed one case from the road side, Tardeo Road. In E ward (east) five plague cases and one of suspicious fever were detected and removed to different hospitals. One death was also recorded. The same ward (west) showed eight cases and six deaths from plague. There were no cases in the Parel and Mahim wards.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea, 652 and by land through, Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,141, making a total of 2,793 persons. Departures by sea 1,649, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,123, making a total of 3,772 persons.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, 809 persons detained under observation in the Modikhana Segregation Camp; 354 in the Wari Bunder Camp; and 180 in the Narelwady Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Thirty-five deaths were recorded, yesterday, in the various plague hospitals, while 470 patients were remaining under treatment.

MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—At yesterday's general meeting of the Bandora Municipality, I challenged the bye-election of Mr. Allum under the District Municipal Election Rules 10 and 11 framed under Section 13 of the Bombay District Municipal Amendment Act of 1884. Rule 10 clearly says that unless one's name is in the list of voters, *last published*, he cannot be a voter; and Rule 11 prescribes that unless one is a voter he cannot be a candidate for a Municipal Commissionership. In view of these two rules I brought to the notice of the general board that the Municipal secretary had erred in forwarding Mr. Allum's name to the Collector for a seat on the ratepayers' side. The Collector of Thana did perhaps through an oversight confirm the appointment; but before the Board declared Mr. Allum duly elected, I challenged the election. Though the majority of my colleagues were of my opinion, the President, Mr. N. Futehally, ruled that because the Collector had confirmed the appointment, he had no alternative but to declare Mr. Allum elected; and though I protested and suggested that the matter be referred back to the Collector in view of the bye-laws above quoted, no notice was taken of my objection. In previous similar bye-elections in the cases of Messrs. J. F. Pereira (Assistant Secretary to Government, P. W. D.) and E. A. Corke Bombay Port Trust) the Municipal Secretary pointed out, and rightly too, that those gentlemen could not be corporators because their names were not in the list last published. Notwithstanding this, in the cases of Messrs. W. A. Chambers and Very.-Surgeon-Major Mills they were elected at the bye-elections on the ratepayers side, although their names did not appear in the list last published; and again the same blunder is sought to be perpetrated. I have nothing personal against anyone, and in the case of Mr. Allum, he will doubtless be an acquisition just now in connection with plague duties; still I cannot comprehend the conduct of the Secretary, and still less that of the vice-President of the Municipality, in acting as they have done in Mr. Allum's case.

I, therefore, ask whether it is legal to ignore the Municipal Bye-Laws framed under a legislative Enactment; and if it is not, whether Mr. Allum's election, and that of the others who now sit on the Board in contravention of Municipal Bye-laws 10 and 11, are in order.—Yours, etc.,

P. J. BRAIZE,
Member, Bandora Municipality.

Bandora, Jan. 11.

SELLING LIQUOR WITHOUT A LICENSE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, the charge of selling liquor without a license from the Collector of Abkari, in contravention of section 43 of Act V. of 1878, preferred against Mrs. Harriet M. Roache, keeper of a house of ill-fame, at Foras Road, came on for investigation before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. Mr. Little, the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown, and Mr. De Souza, pleader, defended the accused. From the evidence adduced by the prosecution, it appears that, in consequence of certain information previously received and arrangements made thereafter, Superintendent Nolan, Inspector Saunderson, Constable Hobson, Inspector Clarke, Mr. Peter Almeida, who describes himself as a commercial agent, Mr. H. Haigh, coast-guard inspector in the Salt Department, and a native, named Pitamber, met together at the corner of Bellasis Road, at 11 o'clock, on the night of the 31st ultimo. After searching the persons of Mr. Almeida and Mr. Haigh, with a view to find out whether they had any money with them, Inspector Saunderson handed over a note of Rs. 5 to Mr. Almeida, with instructions to go to Mrs. Roache's establishment and buy liquor. They left in a victoria, which was driven by the native Pitamber, followed shortly after in another victoria by Superintendent Nolan and other police officers. A certain signal, as arranged, was given by Pitamber, and all the police officers, who were waiting outside, entered the house. They went into the waiting-room on the first floor, where they saw Messrs. Almeida and Haigh seated on sofas with two tumblers of whiskey and a bottle of soda kept near them. Being questioned by Superintendent Nolan as to what they had been doing there, Mr. Haigh, in presence of the accused, said that they had purchased two pegs of whiskey and a bottle of soda from the accused and had given her the five-rupee note, and that they had received from her Rs. 3-8 in exchange. Mr. Almeida produced Rs. 3, stating that in addition to what he had paid to the accused for the whiskey, he had paid eight annas to the victoria driver. Superintendent Nolan then asked Mrs. Roache whether she had any more liquor in the house, and she replied she had none. Asked as to the note for Rs. 5, she pointed out her servant, named Pascoe. Mr. Nolan ordered Constable Hobson to accompany the servant, and that officer brought the identical note. The three rooms belonging to the accused were then searched, and many bottles of whiskey, vermouth, portwine, etc., were found. Several bottles were found partially open. There were men and women in the house, but the police did not notice any other gentleman drinking there. The accused was then taken in custody, and as no bail was forthcoming, she was locked up for the night. Superintendent Nolan, in his cross-examination by Mr. De Souza, stated that when he arrested Mrs. Roache, she was not ill or feverish, but she was perfectly calm, collected, and as cool as could be. Mr. Nolan treated her as kindly as possible, and asked her if he could do anything in the way of obtaining bail for her, but she replied in the negative, and she was locked up in the chowkey. It was a false allegation to say that she was dragged down in high fever. Witness took particular care to accompany her and to be present throughout the proceedings. Mr. De Souza said that accused left the whole case in his hand, and that he was prepared to admit, on her behalf, that she did receive the particular note for Rs. 5 from Mr. Almeida, but it was for another purpose. After the liquor had been served, one rupee was put down for the good of the house. The case was adjourned to the 18th instant to enable Mr. De Souza to call evidence for the defence or to argue the point raised by him in the defence. The party then left the court.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A GUNNER.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Frederic Williams, a Gunner in the Eastern Division of the Royal Artillery, stands charged with cheating Messrs. Bull and Co. in respect of goods supplied to him of the value of Rs. 146. Mr. A. S. Davar, pleader, prosecuted, and the accused was undefended.

Mr. W. B. Green, of the Appollo Bunder Refreshment Room, said that he knew the accused. On the 13th of November last he received a letter from the accused containing a list of goods and a printed telegramme, and asking whether he could supply them, and if so, to send them up to the Y. M. C. Association at a certain time. Thinking that the picnic was to be patronised by the military authorities, he supplied them the next morning. He sent a quantity of goods, valued at Rs. 125. A week before Christmas witness saw the accused in reference to that matter. The accused told him that he had been in prison for a month, and he would pay the money faithfully before the expiration of the year. He urged witness not to be hard upon him, and witness thereupon got him to write down in black and white that he would pay within the 31st ultimo. But he had not done so.

Accused in his defence stated that he did not order anything as manager of the coffee-shop, and he had a witness to prove that the Red Club did exist, but on account of certain unfortunate circumstances it was broken up. About a hundred members intended to go to picnic, but they funked. They were afraid to be seen and have anything to do with it. Four members were court-martialled and sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, while the others were also threatened with a court-martial. The goods were not immediately returned, because they intended to hold the picnic on the following Thursday, which was a holiday. Afterwards the goods were damaged and could not be returned. He did not state to anybody that the club was under the patronage of the military authorities. The expenses of the picnic were to be defrayed by subscriptions raised amongst the members of the club. The club authorised him to order and appointed a committee to see it carried out. The records of the meetings of the club were destroyed. He was president of the club, and under ordinary circumstances the club would have paid the bill long ago. It was with great difficulty that he could find two men out of one hundred members to give evidence on his behalf. He had no intention whatever to defraud the tradespeople.

The magistrate, in addressing the pleader for the prosecution, said that complainant had given credit to the accused after making independent inquiries, and he could not understand how a charge of obtaining goods to the value of Rs. 146 by fraudulent representation could be sustained. That was the weak point in the case for the prosecution. His Worship did not think, under the circumstances, that he would be justified in framing a charge on this count. As regards the goods obtained on account of the regimental coffee-shop for Rs. 25 and Rs. 37, respectively, Gunner W. Wyatt was called as a witness by the accused. He deposed that he was present when the accused purchased cheese and bacon from Bull and Co. In answer to a question from the complainant, accused, in his (witness') hearing, told him that that order was not on account of the coffee-shop and that he would himself pay for the goods. When the other goods were delivered on the following day no mention whatever about the coffee-shop was made.

The accused stated that one evening complainant, Mr. Ardaseer Nasarwanji, came up to him at the canteen, and looking at the tins, offered to supply better quality. The accused accepted his offer and took the bacon and cheese. He supplied them to the soldiers on credit, in order to enable them to test the superiority of Bull and Co.'s goods over those which were supplied for the coffee-shop.

The magistrate held that the accused had left the complainant and his brother to infer that he was manager of the coffee-shop, and on that representation they were induced to supply him the goods. He could not accept the denial of the accused and his witness in that respect. His Worship considered that the case was satisfactorily made out that the accused had made false representation, and he would sentence him to two months' rigorous imprisonment on each count, that is, to an aggregate term of four months.

MOONLIGHT CYCLE RUN.

The committee of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Cycling Club are to be congratulated on their success in organising and carrying through one of the most enjoyable and pleasant moonlight picnics ever given in Bombay. Monday night was chosen as the most suitable opportunity, and although the moon was rather late in getting up, still, when she did, she shone upon seventy-nine devotees of the wheel careering along the Queen's Road en route for Scandal Point. Thanks to the marshalls, capital order was maintained, and when the procession, viewed from the Wilson College, came over the Railway Crossing at Chowpatty, the effect of the many lights was—well, very effective. After picking up the Wilson College contingent, the route was taken through Tardeo, and on to Breach Candy to the above-mentioned destination, where it was found that capital arrangements had been made in the way of refreshments. To cater for 79 cyclists and from 15 to 20 friends, who reached the rendezvous by "Kerridge," was no light task, but the commissariat department was equal to the occasion, and everyone was able to eat and drink to their hearts' content. After a sojourn of an hour and a-half, during which time a few songs were given, a start was made for home, and the midnight air carried the sounds of bells and horns and cheery "good nights" as by ones and twos the bicyclists turned off homewards, all voting that they had had "a rare good time." Thanks are due to Sergeant-Major Downing, the popular secretary, to Color-Sergeant Smith, captain, and the many willing helpers who contributed towards making the evening the success it was.

A Spotless Complexion.—Sulpholine Lotion clears off all imperfections in a few days. Pimples, Blemishes, Irritating Objectionable Appearances, Redness, Roughness, Tan, Uncomfortable Disfigurements, entirely fade away, leaving a beautiful skin. Sulpholine, the world-wide cure for all skin complaints made in England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

A gratuity of nine and twelve months' English regimental pay of rank has been sanctioned for Lieutenant O. G. Gunning, 35th Sikhs, and Lieutenant T. C. Watson, R. E., respectively, on account of the wounds received by them in action on the 16th September last while serving with the Malakand Field Force.

Another letter was received by the Political Officer on the 7th instant at Mamani from Sergeant Walker, who still remains a prisoner in the hands of the Afridis. They are evidently still treating him well, though they refuse to let him go free. He acknowledges a present of tea which was sent him, and sends a letter to his wife which has been forwarded.

A pension of £187 a year for life has been sanctioned for Mrs. Rand, widow of the late Mr. Rand, Plague Commissioner at Poona, and £21 a year each to her children. A pension of £150 a year for life has been sanctioned for Mrs. Ayerst, inclusive of the small pension admissible under the ordinary Army Regulations, and £21 a year to her children.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the grant of a special Indian pension of £250 per annum to Rear-Admiral Sir John Hext, who is about to retire from the appointment of Director of the Royal Indian Marine after holding it for a period of fifteen years. This special pension will be drawn by Admiral Hext in addition to his naval pension of £425 per annum.

The temporary injury pension of £75 a year awarded to Captain C. Trision, 25th Bombay Rifles has been extended for another year.

The following changes have been made in the Native Infantry Reliefs of the current year: the 36th Sikhs to move from Kohat to Rawalpindi, and the 37th Dogras from Sialkot to Kohat instead of to Rawalpindi.

On the 31st of December, 1897, the currency notes in circulation in India amounted to the total of Rs. 23,79,31,675, against a total silver reserve of Rs. 13,21,131,729.

Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Reilly has been appointed to be an Inspecting Veterinary Officer on the Indian Establishment, in succession to Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel Ewing, who will retire shortly.

Mr. A. J. Grant, Political Officer, Wana, has been granted privilege leave. Mr. A. B. Kettlewell, Assistant Commissioner on special duty in the Tochi, relieves him.

When Lieutenant-Colonel C. F. Massey, Commissioner of the Jullunder Division, proceeds on furlough in the spring, Mr. C. L. Tupper will relieve him.

When Mr. R. G. Thomson, Deputy Commissioner of Simla, proceeds on furlough in the spring, Mr. A. Meredith, Deputy Commissioner of Lahore, will relieve him.

Sanction has been accorded to a revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 24,000, for the construction of a Protestant church at Solon on the hills between Kalka and Simla.

Before Justices Ghose and Amir Ali on Thursday the rule obtained by the Maharani of Bettiah to stay execution of the decree passed by the Subordinate Judge of Muzaffarpur in favour of Raj Kumar Ram Nundun Singh was called on for hearing. The Advocate-General, who represented the Maharani, applied for a postponement on the ground that another claimant's case in the lower court was ripe for judgment, and that if the case be decided by the lower Court in favour of that claimant, this rule would become quite unnecessary. Their lordships directed the hearing of the rule to be postponed for a fortnight, after which no further postponement would be allowed.

There appears to be a good deal of misconception with regard to the character of the minor honours bestowed on natives in the Honour's gazette. The titles of Khan Bahadur and Rai Bahadur stand on the same level, and are bestowed respectively on Mahomedans and Hindus; and the same is to be said of the lesser titles Khan Sahib and Rai Sahib. The jaw breaking Mahamahopadhyaya is a distinction eagerly sought after by Hindu Pandits and is conferred only on those learned in Sanskrit and Hindu science. Shams-ul-ulama is an Urdu tittle conferred in the same way on learned Mahomedans and professors of Arabic and Persian. The Government of India have, by the way, settled once and for all the religion of the well-known Humayun Beg, Wazir of Hunza, by conferring on him the Mahomedan title of Khan Bahadur. The people of Hunza-Nagar have a dim idea of the Moslem and Buddhist religions, but they do not worship any one god in particular, and it is a question whether they are not as much idolators as the Kaffirs of the Hindu Khush. Like Mr James Payn's old gentleman they are ready to take off their hats to a statue of Jupiter on the principle that "one should never miss a chance."

A fatal accident occurred last week caused by a 'must' elephant at a mill at Botataung, British Burma. It appears that at about 5 p.m. the elephant was shifting a log of timber when the feeder who was below gave chain as usual. The elephant made a rush for the man, and seizing hold of his leg threw him down, although the mahout did his best to draw the animal back. The elephant seized the feeder and, before help could arrive, inflicted terrible injuries on the unfortunate man. Inspector Spears was sent for at once. He made enquiries and had the injured man sent to the hospital, but he died shortly after he left the mill. The man mounted on the animal could not get off till 1 o'clock the following morning when Mr. Spears and others got the animal's leg secured. In connection with this elephant a rather unusual incident is related. About three weeks ago the animal had to shift a huge log of timber, which it could not do. Two other elephants from a neighbouring mill were brought in to do the work. On seeing these animals, the elephant attacked them, chased them out of the yard, and then went to the log and dragged it into position with ease.

The Athens correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on Dec. 23:—In consequence of a report addressed to the Government by the parliamentary commission of inquiry accusing the Ethnike Hetairia of having illegally collected and used large sums of money, an inquiry was opened by the Attorney-General two days ago, and many witnesses have already been examined. It is stated that the Ethnike Hetairia is preparing a pamphlet containing an account of its administration, proving that it has always acted in compliance with the instructions of the Delyanni Government.

Mark Twain was present at the recent exciting sitting of the Austrian Parliament, and from one of the galleries he beheld the quelling of the tumult by the soldiers on November 28. When this historical incident was over he cabled an account of it to the *New York World*. Describing the attitude of the President, he says:—"He addressed some words to the House—at least one could see his lips move—and he spread his large hand deprecatingly over his breast. If he is a tyrant he has some beseeching, persuasive gestures not seen elsewhere but among the angels. That holy gesture seemed to madden the group of Socialists." Then came the storming of the tribune and the flight of the President. "All of a sudden a distant door opened and down the floor of the brilliant and superb Chamber came drifting the spectacle and flash of sixty spiked helmets. It was the most thrilling theatrical surprise I ever saw. I would not have missed it for the succession to the throne. Moreover, it was history and belongs among the world's memorable days. The force was received with a tempest of execrations from the one party and with victory notes from the other; yet it was a heavy defeat for all concerned. The handsome officer in command cared nothing for the reception. He went up into the Tribune and requested the Socialist garrison to retire. They declined. Then he stepped aside and his men pulled, hauled, and dragged the fighting, struggling garrison down and out of their fort and out of the door—and the amazing drama was finished."

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

F. L. Mc Aphe vs. C. S. Gordon.

This was the argument on the interim injunction granted by his lordship on the 23rd ult., restraining the defendant from taking possession of the office premises under the lease, from collecting and receiving the rents thereof, and from dealing therewith in any way to the prejudice of the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, with Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Hemming and Peace, moved that the rule be made absolute.

The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendant, and consented to a decree being passed for the plaintiff in terms of the prayer of the plaint:—That the lease obtained by the defendant of the premises was an asset of the partnership, and that the plaintiff was equally entitled with the defendant to the benefit thereof. That the interest of the plaintiff and the defendant under the lease be sold or otherwise realised, and that the proceeds of such sale be credited to the partnership or divided in equal shares. That the defendant be ordered to pay the costs of the suit.

His lordship accordingly passed a decree as mentioned above. The costs to include the costs of the rule *nisi*, the mode of sale of the lease to be settled afterwards.

THE DADABHAI NOWROJEE TESTIMONIAL FUND.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN TRUSTS ACT 2 OF 1882.

This was a petition to the court by Mr. Nanabhoy Ardasir Framjee Moos, Director of the Colaba Government Observatory, praying for the direction of the court as to what persons are beneficially entitled to the re-investment of the Dadabhai Nowroji Testimonial fund and the interest thereon, and to the non-standing current account with the National Bank of India, &c. The Hon. Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rougaton and Byrne, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, appeared for the new secretaries and treasurers of the fund.

At a public meeting held in Bombay in 1869, it was resolved to raise a fund called the Dadabhai Nowroji Testimonial fund for presenting a purse to Mr. Dadabhai and to procure his portrait to be placed in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute; and a managing committee was appointed to carry out the above objects. The balance of the fund so raised being the portion intended for a portrait, remained with the late Mr. Ardasir Framjee Moos, as surviving secretary of the fund, and on his death came into the hands of his son and administrator, the petitioner. The sum of Rs. 25,000 was presented as a purse to Mr. Dadabhai before his departure for England in 1869; and the sum of Rs. 4,056-1-2 was retained by the secretaries for getting a portrait to be placed in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. At a meeting, held on the 3rd instant, at the house of Sir D. M. Petit, of the surviving members of the committee of the fund, Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, Mr. D. E. Watcha, and Mr. Muncherjee M. Dadina were appointed honorary secretaries and treasurers in place of the deceased secretaries, authorising them to take such steps as might be necessary for recovering the balance of the fund and to get the same transferred into their names for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the fund.

His lordship, after hearing counsel, directed the petitioner Nanabhai A. F. Moos to endorse the Government paper to the new secretaries and treasurers abovenamed. His lordship declared the monies in the National Bank to belong to the Dadabhai Naorojee Testimonial fund, and that payment thereof to the new secretaries and treasurers was a sufficient discharge to the Bank. Costs of all parties to come out of the fund between attorney and client. Counsel certified. The petitioner to have all costs of taking out letters of administration so far as they had been occasioned by this fund having been included in the application.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton.)

ANOTHER DISPUTE BETWEEN PARTNERS.

BURJORJEE LIMJEE BATLIBOI vs. DOSABHOY PESTONJEE VIRJEE.

The plaintiff in this case prayed that the partnership between him and the defendant in the business of tailors and outfitters be declared to be dissolved from the 20th March 1895; that an account might be taken and the defendant ordered to pay to plaintiff such sum as might be found due by him; that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the books of the partnership, etc. Mr. D. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendant.

The plaint stated that by a deed of partnership, dated 20th February, 1893, the plaintiff and defendant agreed to carry on the business of tailors and outfitters in partnership for a period of three years, the partners sharing profit and loss equally. In terms of the deed, the plaintiff, on the 6th March, 1893, brought into the firm a sum of Rs. 9,000, and on several occasions contributed for partnership purposes sums aggregating Rs. 1,127. The defendant had entire control of the partnership funds, and the books were kept exclusively under his directions. In the beginning of 1895, plaintiff discovered that defendant had misappropriated to his own use large sums of partnership monies; and he handed over, in spite of plaintiff's protests, large quantities of partnership stock in trade to persons, whom he represented as creditors of the firm, stating that the business had resulted in a loss with liabilities amounting to about Rs. 12,000. In March 1895, the partners filed a joint petition and schedule in the Insolvent Debtors Court, and subsequently to the insolvency, they entered into a composition deed with their creditors and withdrew their petition. In anticipation of the withdrawal of the petition, they agreed to refer all matters in dispute to the sole arbitration of M. D. Chothia. By a further agreement, it was agreed between them that the plaintiff was to pay the whole sum required to satisfy the firm's creditors under the deed of composition, and that Mr. Chothia was to be given charge of all the partnership books, which were not to be given back to any one without the joint consents of plaintiff and defendant. In terms of the agreement plaintiff paid a sum of Rs. 3,192-10-6 and obtained a release from the condition of the firm. The plaintiff siad he had also paid other sums on account of the insolvency proceedings. On the 23rd August, 1897, Mr. Chothia intimated his unwillingness to proceed with the arbitration, and offered to hand over the books to a receiver to be appointed by the court. Defendant had not contributed anything towards the capital of the firm except the stock in trade he was possessed of at the date of the partnership, which was of little value. Plaintiff stated that, on a correct taking of partnership accounts, a large sum of money would be found due to him by the defendant. His lordship passed a decree dissolving the partnership; the plaintiff was appointed receiver and the matter was referred to the Commissioner for taking accounts.

BANDORA MUNICIPALITY.

A general meeting was held last Monday, Mr. N. Fatehally, vice-President, occupied the chair. There were present:—Dr. De Monte, Messrs. W. A. Chambers, E. A. Corke, Raje, Gaspar Gonsalves, M., C. Pereira, Tookaram Tatya, Anandrao Talcherkar, and P. J. Braize.

QUARANTINE.

The vice-President informed the board that he wired to the Collector for permission to impose quarantine at Bandora of 10 days on all arrivals from Bombay and all other infected places. The quarantine commenced on the 9th inst. There had been two cases at Khar Road. The temporary measure adopted by the Thana District were adopted here with slight modifications. A circular notice has been issued that any case of sickness should be reported to the nearest plague authority. Landlords should be careful in sub-letting their houses to any one.

Plauge passes will be issued to all residents whose vocation takes them out of the island. Railway season ticket-holders will have to issue these plague passes monthly. Any outsider intending to reside at Bandora will have to undergo quarantine. The places assigned for segregation camp is the plot of ground north of Khar, formerly belonged to the Municipality, but now under dispute between the Secretary of State and the widow of the late secretary. The expenditure calculated was Rs. 500 per mensem. Inspectors have been placed at Dando, Khar Road, Mahim Causeway, and railway stations, besides police peons at the railway culverts and other bye-paths. Eight extra policemen have been called to duty and Messrs. Chambers, Allum, Braize, Fatehally, Anandrao, Pereira, and Corke have been appointed supervisors to see that everything is carried out satisfactorily. Mr. Braize further suggested that only single railway tickets be issued from all stations to Bandora to avoid deception. The Municipality asked a plague loan for Rs. 5,000. Mr. Braize was of opinion it was best to have Rs. 10,000.

A vote of thanks was accorded to Dr. De Monte for giving a bungalow at the disposal of the Municipality. Mr. Braize said that it was very regretable that only Government last year did not thank Dr. De Monte for his bunglow which he had kindly left at the disposal of the Plague Committee.

A separate place is to be allotted for the sale of beef and mutton.

The bye-election of Messrs. F. A. Little and Allum came for confirmation. Mr. Braize challenged the bye-election of the latter under the District Municipal Election Rules 10 and 11, but he was over-ruled. —*Com.*

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. "A few drops of the liquid "Florline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florline

ADDRESS TO SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART.

A DEPUTATION headed by Sirdar Mohammad Hayat Khan, C. S. I., waited upon General Sir William Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., on the 6th January at eleven a.m. at Rawalpindi to present him an address of welcome. The following gentlemen were the members of the deputation :—

Sirdar Sujan Singh Rai Bahadar; K. B. Raja Jehandad Khan, Chief of Gakhars; K. B. Seth Dhanjiboy; Rai Chuni Lal, M.A., District Judge; K. B. Mian Ghulam Farid, Revenue Officer; Malik Mohammad Umar Hayat Khan, of Kalra, Shahpur; Malik Mohammad Mubaraz Khan, of Jehangirabad, Shahpur; Malik Khazan Singh; K. B. Allah Bakhsh; Sirdar Tek Singh Chhachhi; Mian Hoshiar Singh; E. A. S. Khan Abdullah Khan; E. A. C. Seth Mamunji; Sirdar Tara Singh; Sirdar Buta Singh; Sirdar Gurmukh Singh; Sahni Diwan Daulat Rai, pleader; Syed Mir Ahmad Shah, pleader; Lala Hasaralsahni pleader; Maulvi Siraj-ud-din Ahmad; Raja Gauhar Rahman Khan and Chaudhri Sarfaraz Khan, Sirdar Mohamed Hayat Khan presented all the members to Sir William, and then read the address, to which Sir William made a suitable reply. The address and the reply are as follows :—

"GOD SAVE THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA.

"To General Sir William Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Rawalpindi.

"SIR,—We the humble subjects of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, while presenting this address with due respect and heartfelt loyalty, most sincerely beg to offer our congratulations on the successes achieved by you in the course of the last punitive expdition on the North Western Frontier of the Indian Empire. It would be needless to state that the selection to the Supreme Command of this most important expedition of a General of your reputation was the best that could have been made, a fact that is evidenced by your exaltation to the position of the Chief of Her Majesty's forces in India. It may be that other renowned Generals in different parts of the globe have attained distinction, yet in the history of this vast continent of Asia the conquest of Tirah stands all alone and has won for its achiever that renown which has not been the lot of any General to claim Whatever may have been the causes that allowed Tirah to remain unconquered by the former rulers the present conquest has shown and will continue to show to the unborn generations that it was not invincible to the British arms. There is no denying the fact that it was never the intention of the Government to annex Tirah, nor may it yet appear their policy to do so, yet the recent achievements have proclaimed to the world that the name of the conqueror of Tirah was reserved for you. Whatever be the merits of the different causes to which the present tribal risings have been attributed it cannot be questioned that at the bottom of each and all of them there was traceable an utter ignorance and unpardonable barbarism which compelled our Government to punish them, a course which was reluctantly adopted, but which was the only course which could be adopted in view of the preservation of the prestige of Government and peace on the British border. The gallantry and fortitude displayed by both the British and the Indian troops in forcing their way through the most difficult and inaccessible passes and valleys and punishing the foe who besides their intimate knowledge of the country had the advantage of the natural fastnesses afforded by dense forests and steep and inaccessible mountains, entitles them to the highest praise that can be bestowed, and we cannot but be proud of the prowess thus shown by them. The punishment courted as it was by the tribes themselves was the inevitable result of their own misdoing. However one can make bold to say that you never departed from those principles of true English humanity, mercy and generosity which are so proverbial in dealing with your savage foes, and have thus proved that our British Goverament is as merciful as just.

"The success you had achieved in subduing the Masud Waziris a few years back and the submission and neutrality displaced by them during the present disturbance most prominetly showed what a permanent lesson they were taught by a master hand. Let us now hope that the mode of punishment adopted by you in punishing the Afridis will in future bear the same fruit.

"Need we add, sir, that the heartfelt sympathy and firm devotion of all the different communities of India go with our benign and just Government, and our feelings with regard to the disturbers of the frontier peace are no other than those of any reasonable man, namely, that having disturbed the peace of the British border, and at the same time broken through their engagements and promises, without cause or provocation, it became incumbent on the Government to visit them with punishment, the result of their detestable actions. The loss of life so heroically sustained by the British and Indian troops must conduce to lend lustre to their loyalty and earn a distinction for the subjects of Her Majesty in general, for every drop of blood that has been shed has been so shed for the good of the country and the glory of the Empire. Still we cannot help expressing our extreme regret for the loss of life of our countrymen and fellow subjects.

"In conclusion we most respectfully beg of you to kindly express our warm feelings of loyalty and devotion to His Excellency the Viceroy, and also to Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, should opportunity offer itself to you of doing so. We wish you God speed and safe return amongst us."

Sir William Lockhart in reply said :—"I thank you warmly for the honor you have done me in giving me your congratulations on my return from Tirah. The work in the late expedition has been of a very arduous nature, and has been carried out with bravery and endurance by British and Indian troops alike. Our loss of life has been great, but the tribesmen have had a lesson which they will remember for generations. A fresh advance will of course take place in spring unless the Afridis submit before then. I admire their bravery, and have many friends in the tribe, and I therefore trust that they may be wise in time and thus avert the ruin which must otherwise inevitably fall upon them. Gentlemen, again I thank you for the honor you have done me.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE 40th Pathans leave Rawalpindi by route march this week for Mian Mir.

IT has been decided that members of the Indian Nursing Service granted leave for a year after re-engagement for a second term of Indian service, shall be eligible for extension of leave on medical certificate, on two-thirds pay, up to two years' absence from duty, provided that in the opinion of the India Office Medical Board, there is a reasonable prospect of return to duty within that period.

THE ADAMJEE PEERBHOY PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

	Rs.
Previous balance	1,487
Messrs. Nazarali Kamroodin	100
Mr. Kayamalli Tyaballi	100
" Ismaljee Jiwanjee Zanzibarwala	100
" Faizoolbhoy Hiptoola	100
" Shaikh Adam Yusef	100
" Gulabchand Motichand	51
Messrs. Rahimanbhai Hoosenalli	25
Mr. Abdool Ali Ebaikh Husen	25
" Kazi Kabiroodin	100
" Hakim Mahamed Dayam	100
" Abdool Husen Abdool Ali	25
" A. Durst	25
" Jamsetji Dhunjibhai Karaiji Warvan	15
" Sadasive Laxaman Doogri	11
" N. Soares	10
" Appaji Sadasive Doogri	10
" Nazaroodin Tyabaji	10
" Fatallii Shaikh Ahamad	10
" Abdool Hoosen Tybaji	10
" Cawasji Bejanji Sethna	10
" Jeffant H. Stunt	10
" Merwanjee Kekhusru	10
" Kanchhordas Ambabhai	51
" Rajbhoy Adamjee	21
" Moola Allibhoy Noorbhoy	21
" Moosajee Jafferjee	21
" Hiralal Kanchhordas	10
" Jaffer Husen Sadatalli	10
" Chhotalal Amthabhoy	10
" Misti Abdool Gani	10
" S. Dharamjee	10
" Mahamad Omar Abdool Gani	10
" Tribhowandas Gopaljee	10
" Maganlal Monjee	10
" Dwarkanath R Khote	15
Total	2,573

EVERY French citizen, and even a foreigner, has a right to petition the Chamber of Deputies, a Select Committee being appointed to examine these petitions and report on them. Now and then a petition is referred by the Committee to the competent Secretary of State. M. Lantiers has been thus honoured. He suggests to the Chamber of Deputies a new means of preventing child-murder by deserted mothers. France, with a stationary or dwindling population, cannot afford to lose any children, for which reason the crime of child-murder has attracted of late years the notice of statesmen and students of social science. M. Lantiers' remedy is as follows : Mothers convicted of killing their new-born infants, instead of being sent to prison, which mends nothing, and does not replace the lost child, should be transported, and sentenced to bear one, two, or three children (sic). The Committee on petitions endorses M. Lantiers' communication as follows :—"The idea is a novel one, though at first sight it does not appear very practicable. Still, and although the petition is informal, M. Lantiers' signature not being legalised, the Committee resolve that it is referred to the Minister of the Interior."

LIVER COMPLAINTS.—DR. KING'S DANDELION and Quinine Liver Pills, the old English Medicine without mercury, are still the best remedy for Biliousness, Headache, Sickness, Shoulder Pains, Indigestion, &c.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, January 8.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Surg Capt P Wyvill-Thomson, M B, C M, I M S Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of the N W Provinces and Outh, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

The services of Surgn Lieut Col D W D Comins, Insp Genl of Jails, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

Capt A T H Newnham, 10th Bom Infy is appointed to officiate as Cant Magte at Mhow, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officer to be a Justice of the Peace in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—Lieut C Plowden.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta :—The Honble Mr C W Bolton, C S I, Chief Secy to the Govt of Bengal; The Hon Sahibzada Muhammad Bahkt yar Shah, C I E; Mr R D Oldham, A R S M, F G S, Supt Geological Survey of India; Mr W Hanks Gwyther, C E, Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal, Public Works Dept; Mr M V P rtman, Offg 3rd Asst Supt, Port Blair; Asst Surgn Chuni Lal Bose, M B, F C S, Additional Chemical Examiner to the Govt of Bengal and Asst Professor of Chemistry, Medical College, Calcutta; Babu Rajnarain Mittra, L L B; Babu Dwarkanath Chakrabarti, M A, B L; and Babu Jogendranath Sen, M A, B L.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr E Maconochie, I C S, is appointed to be Under-Secy to the Govt of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th Jan 1898.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt J Manners Smith, V C, C I E, I S C, a Political Agent of the 3rd officiating 2nd class, is posted as Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr H S Barnes, C S I, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 1st class and Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, is granted furlough for nine months under Article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 5th Feb 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department :—Lieut R L Kennion, I S C an officating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, on privilege leave, reverted to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class with effect from the 6th Nov 1897.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr C H A Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Estab, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class, sub pro tem and with effect from the 20th Nov, 1897—Capt L S Newmarch, I S C a Political Agent of the 2nd class, sub pro tem reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, Major C G F Fagan, I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, and Capt L A Forbes, I S C, a Political Assit of the 2nd class, sub pro tem, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Capt P T A Spence, I S C, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and his appointment hereby ordered to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and with effect from the 25th Nov, 1897—Capt H B Peacock, I S C, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, and Mr W S Davis, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the transfer to foreign service of Captain C F Minchin, I S C, a Political Assistant of the 3rd officiating 2nd class, and with effect from the 9th Dec, 1897—Mr W S Davis a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment (hereby ordered of Capt G F Chenevix Trench, I S C a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 6th Dec, 1897—Capt M A Tighe, I S C an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieut Col A M Muir, I S C a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, and with effect from the 18th Dec 1897—Major T C Pears, I S C a Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, Capt K D Erskine, I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, Capt M A Tighe, I S C a Political assist of the 1st class to officiate as a political Agent of the 3rd class, Capt H B Peacock, I S C an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and Lieut R L Kennion, I S C a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assisant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Capt C Archer, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 21st Dec 1897—Capt W H M Stewart, I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, Capt F E Younghusband, C I E, I S C, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, Capt A F Bruce, I S C, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and Capt C J Windham, I S C, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of leave to Major H L Ramsay, I S C, a Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 6th Jan, 1898—Capt A H McMahon, C S I, C I E, I S C, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, Mr E H S Clarke, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, Capt S H Godfrey, H S C an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, Capt A D A G Bannerman, I S C an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and Lieut C T Dunst, I S C an officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

In supersession of the Notification in this Dept, No. 5531-G1 dated the 22nd Dec 1897, published in Part I of the "Gazette of India," of the 25th Dec 1897, the following promotions and reversions in the Account Dept are notified :—Mr J P Bedford is promoted substantively to class III of the Enrolled List of the Financial Dept, with effect from the 22nd Nov 1897.

Reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Dept during the month of Nov 1897 :—With effect from the 4th Nov 1897—Mr W H Dobbie to revert to class II, Mr H J Brereton to revert to class III, and Mr J C Mitra to officiate in class VI instead of in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 9th Nov 1897—Mr O T Barrow to revert to class I, and Messrs. A Kensington and F C Harrison to officiate in class II instead of in class I of Accountants General.

With effect from the 17th Nov 1897,—Mr H G Tomkins to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 22nd Nov, 1897,—Mr L Marshall to officiate in class II of the Enrolled List.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

VOLUNTEERS.—MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

I—H E the Governor General of India is pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers, decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101 :—

1st Punjab Vol Rifles—Capt W E Browne.
Mussoorie Vol Rifles—Lieut-Col J H E Beer, Commandant.
Nilgiri Vol Rifles—Major Arthur Sellon Cowdell.
Baluchistan Vol Rifle—Capt Allen Mellers Anscomb.

ARMY STAFF.

Capt H S Mayhew, Border Regt, D pty Assnt Adjut-Genl for Musketry, 4th Circle, Bengal Command, to be Depy Asst Adjt-Genl for Musketry 1st Circle, Head-quarters Madras Command, vice Major R L A Pennington, ceased, dated 19th Nov 1897.

Capt E H F Finch, East Lancashire Regint, Officiating Depy Asst Adjut-Genl for Musketry, 2nd Circle, Bengal Command, to be a Depy Assit Adjt-Genel for Musketry on the establishment, vice Capt H S Mayhew appointed Depy Assit Adjt Genl for Musketary, 1st Circle, Head-quarters, Madras Command, dated 19th Nov 1897.

Capt W F Coleman, 2nd Battalion, Suffolk Regiment, officiating Stasion Staff officer, 1st class, Bellary, is confirmed in that appointment, vice Capt H J Rosher, appointed Depy Assit Adjt-Genl, dated 20th Oct 1897.

DISTRICT STAFF.

In G G O No 1082 of 1897, notifying the appointment of Col C Dempster, 4th Regt of Sikh Infantry, to command a first class district in India, for 12th Sept 1897 read 4th Sept 1897.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

Lieut G C Sturrock, R A, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 27th December 1897.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff :—To be extra Aide-de-Camp—Lieut A D G Ramsay, 1st Regt of Madras Lancers, dated 17th Dec 1897.

Lieut W P Dimsdale, 2nd Battn, Royal Irish Rifles, Offiag Aide-de-Camp to H E Lieut-General Sir C E Nairne, K C B Commanding the Forces, Bombay, is confirmed. In that appointment with effect from the 15th May 1897.

Lieut G B Sanford, I Staff Corps, Offg Aide-de-Camp to Major Genl G E L S Sanford C B, C S I, Commanding Meerut Dist is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 12th Nov 1896.

PENSIONS WARRANT OFFICERS.

Condr R J Brown, Ordnance Dept, Bengal, has been transferred to the Pension establishment.

First Class Asst Surgn J Brodie, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept (Madras), has been transferred to the Pension establishment.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major W S Hewett, Supernumerary List, 30th Dec 1897.

COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT—Bengal.

Sergt W Garnett, Boot Examiner, Army Boot Factory, Cawnpore, is promoted to the grade of Sub-Condr, and is graded next above Sub-Condr W A Armstrong of the Commissariat-Transport Dept, Bengal.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—Bengal.

Sub-Condr A J Dorkins to be Conductor; Store Sergt W Bedford, Asst Overseer, Small Arm Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, to be Sub-Condr seconded; and Store Sergt John Perry to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 11th Dec 1897, vice Condr F J Brown, retired.

RETIREMENTS.

Hon Lieut W Wood, Depy Asst Comry, Commissariat-Transport Dept, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 26th January 1898.

VOLUNTEERS.

H E the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the reorganisation of the Corps at present constituting the 1st Administrative Battalion, N W Provinces Volunteers, into four separate units consisting of the Oudh Light Horse, the Oudh Vol Rifles, the Naini Tal Vol Rifles, and the Rohilkhand Volr Rifles.

The Oudh Vol Reserve Corps will cease to exist as a separate body, and the two companies of which it is at present composed will be incorporated as a company, or companies, in the Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

The Adjutant authorised for the Administrative Battalion will in future be attached for duty to the Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles and the Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles.

K I R Vol Rifles—Second Lieut T Skipp, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

Burma Railway Vol Rifles—Lieut T R Barwick resigns his commission.

Hyderabad Vol Rifles—Col E S Ludlow, C I E (Indian Staff Corps), Commandant, resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Chief Engr F O Gadsden, Royal Indian Marine, Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 16th July, 1897.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India :—Chief Engr R Malcolm, Royal Indian Marine, (m c), for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr T Higham, C I E, Inspector General of Irrigation and Joint Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Mr J S Beresford, Chief Engr and Secy to the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Dept, Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as Insp Genl of Irrigation and Joint, Secry to the Govt of India in the Public Works Dept during the absence of Mr T Higham, C I E, on deputation, or until further orders.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE destroyer Express, which was launched from the works of Messrs. Laird Brothers at Birkenhead, will be the fastest vessel in the world, except the Turbinia. She may, indeed, eclipse the performances of this eccentricity of naval architectural genius, for we hear that the Birkenhead firm expects even more than a speed of 38 knots. The Express is 335 feet long, with a displacement of 400 tons, and her indicated horse-power will be 10,000. She will thus be considerably larger than the Albatross which is building at Chiswick, and the sixteen other destroyers of 32 knots speed which are in various stages of development at other yards. She shows an immense progression in this type since the construction of the pioneers of the torpedo-boat destroyer flotilla, the Havock and Hornet, which were only 180 feet in length, 240 tons displacement, and had an indicated horse power, respectively, of 3,500 and 4,000 each, their speeds being 26·77 and 27·31 knots per hour. It is impossible to help wondering how far these dimensions and speeds will go on increasing. We are asked upon all sides, who is to command the new 38 or 39 mile streaks of lightning? No one of ordinary nerve can undertake to do so. Two flotillas of such vessels would approach one another at a combined speed of 70 miles per hour, and under such conditions tactics with ships 235 feet long would be fraught with extreme danger, as turning movements would be almost impossible at full speed.

The appointment of Sir Edward Seymour to succeed Sir Alexander Buller as Commander-in-Chief on the China Station has been published, and also the retirement of Sir Henry Nicholson from the post of Commander-in-Chief at the Nore. This last-named appointment will go to Sir Charles Hotham. Owing to Sir Henry Nicholson's retirement Sir Alexander Buller and Rear-Admiral Claude Buckle get a step in flag rank, while Captain Albert Jenkings goes on to the flag list. Admiral Buckle vacates the post of senior officer on the coast of Ireland, which will be filled by Rear-Admiral Atwell Lake. Several changes in the dockyards are also taking place. We have already reported that Captain Burnell's vacancy as Sheerness will be filled by Captain Arthur Moore. Captain G. L. Atkinson replaces Captain Jenkings on promotion in command of the Dockyard Reserve at Chatham, while the vacancy caused by Captain McKechnie's completion of three years at Portsmouth will, it is anticipated, be filled either by Captain Bainbridge or Captain C. C. Drury. We have already referred to the vacancies which are about to occur in the Channel Fleet and propose shortly to show all that will be caused by retirement or completion of time in 1897, the most important, of course, being that of the First Sea Lord, which, however, is not likely to take place for nearly a twelvemonth.

There is a little difficulty it seems in the way of the Cape Colony contributing an ironclad to the Fleet. Mr Rose Innes is of opinion that it would be better to give us the money instead of a ship, which after all might be destroyed and in any case would become obsolete after a time. In the result this comes to very much the same thing as Sir Gordon Sprigg's officer of a battleship. And there is no reason why the Cape should not have one of her vessels being named in accordance with the wishes of the Cape people. The fact, for example, that the Afrikander was flagship of the Mediterranean Squadron could not fail to be considered a compliment by the colonists and would at the same time afford a useful object lesson in naval strategy. Mr Rose Innes suggests the passing of a bill enforcing the revenue of the Cape Colony with an annual sum representing the interest on the cost of a battleship and as a loan guaranteed by the Imperial Government could be raised at 2½ per cent he contends that the interest of £25,000 on the million thus raised would be no great burden on the people of the Cape. They would also have the satisfaction of knowing that this method connected them in a more direct way with the Navy and with the Imperial sentiment which lies behind the Navy. There can be little doubt that if the Cape Parliament decided to take this course other colonies would follow suit. An apprehension is sometimes expressed that if anything of the sort was to happen it would be made an excuse for diminishing the amount which is at present provided for the Navy Estimates by the people of this country, but we feel sure that public opinion would never allow such a mean-spirited policy to obtain.

Two very interesting trials took place at Shoeburyness the other day, when a Vickers's 6in. quick-firing gun was tested for accuracy and rapidity under service conditions, using cordite as a propellent and a 100lb. shot. The gun used was the same as that tried in October last, and had already fired upwards of 200 rounds. On Monday 50 rounds were fired in 4min. 47secs., a rate of fire which gives practically one round per 6inch 5sec., or 100 rounds in 10min. It is possible that in an actual engagement an even greater rate of fire would be attained for a short series of rounds. An analysis of the firing shows that during the trial one round was fired in 6sec., eight others took 7sec. each, and a further eight 7sec. each, the time taken for the remainder of the rounds varying from 8 to 9sec. In our report of the trials at Portsmouth we stated that with a pressure of 15·9 tons a velocity of 2,784 foot-seconds was obtained. As such a high velocity is accompanied by a low trajectory it may be taken for granted that at the ranges at which an action would probably be fought but little elevation would be necessary. If we consider that the striking energy of this 6in. gun at such ranges would be about 5,000 foot-tons it is easy to imagine what would be the result if a lightly-armoured cruiser was attacked by a vessel so armed. A few minutes' well-directed fire would probably not only do much damage to hull armament, and machinery, but would thoroughly demoralise the crew, with the usual result.

On the same day an armour-plate supplied by the same firm was experimented with, the object being to ascertain the effects of firing a 9·2 in. steel common shell against a 6 in. plate inclined to an angle of 33 degrees out of the perpendicular. The plate was made of specially-treated nickel steel, its size being 8 ft. by 4 ft., with a backing of 4 in. teak, supported by 4 in. steel plates, thus representing exactly a portion of the side of a battleship of the Canopus and Vengeance classes. The gun used was a 9·2 in. breechloader, giving a striking velocity of 1,892 foot-seconds and a striking energy of 9,460 foot-tons. The projectile was of the usual service design, weighing 381½ lb.; it struck the plate 2ft., 9in., from the bottom, and 3ft. 6in. from its right edge, breaking up against the hardened face without doing any material damage. The plate was for all practical purposes uninjured. It is, therefore, unnecessary to dilate upon the advantages that would result to the vessel we referred to above as being armed with the new 6in. quick-firer if she was also well protected with armour of this type, which would be capable of resisting the largest shells usually carried by cruisers.

The following are the details of the new and relief ships which appear in the German naval programme —published as a supplement to the Marine Rundschau—as to be laid down between 1898 and 1904. The estimates have been submitted to the Budget Committee by vote of the Reichstag. For the next two years all the ships are intended to belong to the category of additions to the fleet. Twelve battleships are already completed or in hand, and two others are to be laid down severally in 1898 and 1899, while the seventeenth or flag battleship, which will complete the establishment, is assigned to the year 1900. During the same years one large and two small cruisers are proposed to be annually laid down, the large cruiser of 1900 being to replace the Kaiser, and the two small cruisers to be additions to the fleet. In the year 1901 two additional battleships should be begun for the reserve, a large cruiser to replace the Deutschland, and two small cruisers, of which one to replace the Zieten. The work assigned to 1902 is a battleship to replace the Bayern, a cruiser to replace the Konig Wilhelm, and three cruisers to relive the Blitz, Pfeil, and Alexandrine. In 1903 a battleship would be begun to take the place of the Baden, and three small cruisers in substitution for the Arcona, Greif, and Wacht, while in 1904, being the last year of the programme, two battleships are proposed to be put in hand to replace the Wurttemberg and Sachsen and three small cruisers in substitution for the Jagd, Schwalbe, and Sperber. Thus eleven battleships and five large and seventeen small cruises should have been built or begun, of which the total cost is put down at about £20,500,000.

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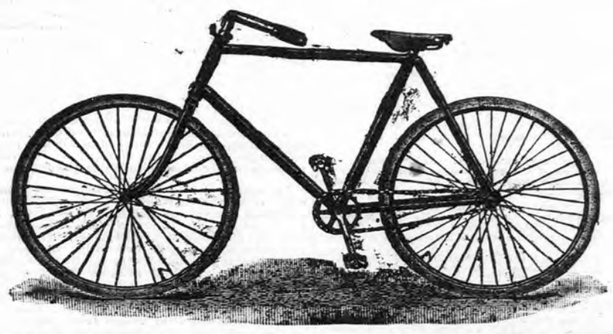

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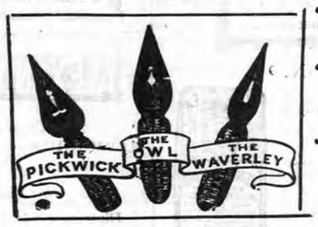

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